FINE
Millinery!
ndsomest Goods
RICES
BAZAR,"
ANTA, GA.
its Own Reward.
the Confidence of All.
VED another shipment of the
es in Flowers, Feath-
and Hats.
on hand every desirable shape in
N, TUSCAN, FANCY
RAW, CHIP, BRAID,
and LEGHORN
STRAWS.
ALL ARE
BARGAINS
Clusters ever on exhibition in this
SUN FLOWERS
of all colors and combinations.
Esprit, French, Guimpure, Lace
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NGS; Novelties in VELVET
NO LDINGS. Fancy
Piece of Work in this
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BAZAAR, Atlanta, Ga.
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per cent more.
Lace, Mull and other Scarfs.
Hale 4-4 Bleaching.
New Calicoes.
in 36c. English wheat-growers of more than
thirty millions sterling, with no compensa-
tion in higher prices. The introduction
of foreign meat and cereals is of
immense benefit to the consuming classes
of Europe, and American statesmen believe
they are rapidly gaining control of this
trade and can maintain it even at lower
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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1880. NO. 282.

THE NEWS ABROAD.

AS GATHERED UP BY REUTER.

Bismarck's Young Man Again in Council—Questions Agitating the Reichstag—Fresh Evidences of French Volatility in Politics—A Fatal Jump.

LONDON, May 14.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that the session of the Prussian diet will open on Thursday, the 20th inst. It was at first believed that only the bill regarding the reforms in the administration would be introduced, but now it is announced that several other important proposals will be made by the government; the most important being a bill by which the government hopes to be allowed to make some changes in the May laws. The secret regarding the text of the bill is very strictly kept, so that all communications made by different journals can only be conjectures.

Prince Bismarck, in his speech in the reichstag Saturday, expressed the conviction that the church question is in the closest connection with all political matters now under debate. It is, therefore, believed in many circles that the bill will be used to break up the alliance between particularists and ultramontanes; but until now the center party have not given any signs that they are willing to accept the pacific offers of the government. They will certainly regulate their proceedings on the instructions they will probably receive from the vatican.

Dr. Mejunk, former editor of the Germania, and at present member of parliament, has gone to Rome. He is said to be commissioned by his party to ask for orders on the subject.

A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: "When all the new formations planned and worked out in their minutest details by the German war ministry are completed, the total strength of the army will exceed 2,000,000 men."

FRANCE.

LONDON, May 13.—A correspondent of the Times at Paris discussing the debate on the public meetings bill in the chamber of deputies yesterday says: "The temper of the chamber as revealed to-day leaves little hope of a prolonged political tranquility of that stability without which the French horizon will again become threatening. During the debate on the clause of the bill entitling the government's representative to dissolve any meeting, the chairman of which had tolerated appeals to a revolt or armed demonstration, a coalition of the extreme left and right nearly succeeded in inflicting defeat on the minority. M. Gambetta, president of the chamber, saw that the government was about to be put in the minority, and cleverly suggested a recommittal of the clause, which proposition was accepted by bystanders.

A Paris dispatch to the Times says: "The widow of Count de Noecham, the celebrated caricaturist, who has been in a desponding state since her husband's death, has thrown herself from a window, and lies in a precarious condition."

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The committee of the chamber of deputies on the public meetings bill has decided to withdraw clause 9, to which an amendment was offered yesterday providing that police commissioners present at meetings shall have power only to report upon proceedings—not to dissolve meetings—to substitute therefor a provision to the effect that mayors shall continue to exercise over public meetings the right of surveillance conferred by the laws of 1790 and 1791.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, says: "Premier Gladstone prefers not to open negotiations for the new commercial treaty until the new tariff law has been passed by the French senate, in order to leave a sure basis for discussion. If Mr. Gladstone persists in this attitude it is feared that M. Leon Say may resign the French ambassadorship."

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 14.—The Globe says: We learn from Cronstadt that the Russian government contemplates sending the great iron-clad, Peter the Great, to the Pacific, and that four other men-of-war for the Pacific are fitting out.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, May 14.—The St. Petersburg Golos says that European concert is insufficient if it has no authority to deal with the porte Words are useless; deeds are necessary.

The remains of Colonel Commeroff have been interred at Odessa with military honors.

The Nova Ekremia publishes a telegram from Nagasaki, stating that Japan has rejected the proposal of China to enter into an alliance with China against Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLASGOW, May 14.—Emigration from Clyde to America, is increasing rapidly. The Anchor line steamer Devonia, left last night for New York with five hundred steerage passengers.

James Caird, eminent agricultural authority, in a letter to the Times on British agricultural prospects and American competition, says: "It may be useful to show the pressing need for the early removal of every impediment which unnecessarily hampers us in the competition to which we are now exposed. Nothing like the present depression in the agricultural interest has been seen since the repeal of the corn laws. In nine years there have been seven defective wheat harvests, causing a loss to English wheat-growers of more than thirty millions sterling, with no compensation in higher prices. The introduction of foreign meat and cereals is of immense benefit to the consuming classes of Europe, and American statesmen believe they are rapidly gaining control of this trade and can maintain it even at lower prices. It must be met by the production here of articles which will not bear long storage or carriage, such as milk, fresh butter, early meat, vegetables, hay, straw, potatoes and the sugar beet. All interests in the land, whether of the owner, occupier, or laborer, must be disenthralled. The control of dead land must be removed; the sale and transfer of land must be simplified and cheapened; encumbered and unwieldy estates will then be broken and subdivided to form numerous properties. The drain of agricultural labor and capital to the United States and Canada, which has already commenced, and which nothing can prevent from continuing and increasing will alter existing conditions of agricultural property in England. Our agriculture must adapt itself to the change, freely accepting the good it brings and skilfully using the advantages which a greater proximity to the best market must always command.

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Next Wednesday was fixed as the day for the consecration of the newly elected bishops, and a committee was appointed to arrange for a suitable place.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Rusk, present incumbent, and Rev. E. W. G. Hammond, colored, who made a famous speech on Wednesday for the election of a colored bishop, were nominated for secretary of the freedmen's aid society. The vote resulted: Rusk, 252; Hammond, 107.

The committee on episcopacy has agreed to report to the conference that, in its opinion, the church needs one or more bishops at African descent, and to recommend that this conference proceed to elect at this session one such bishop.

A sub-committee of thirteen was appointed to inquire into the qualifications of persons for that office.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Pendleton Opposes the Expulsion of Kellogg.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Kernan presented a petition of the maratime exchange, twenty-six ship owners, and seventy-five seamen, of the port of New York, for the passage of the bill transferring Bedloes island from the war to the treasury department for marine hospital purposes.

A large number of petitions of manufacturers for the passage of the Eaton tariff commission bill, were presented. Among them, one by Mr. Burnside, representing capital amounting to two hundred million dollars in the manufacture of cotton.

Mr. Beck, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the house bill amending the laws relating to internal revenue. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morgan, from the select committee on the counting of the electoral vote, reported adversely on the senate bill to fix a day for the meeting of the electors for president and vice-president to provide for the counting of the electoral votes, and for the decision of questions arising therefrom. Placed on the calendar.

He also reported from the same committee a concurrent resolution adopting a joint rule for counting the votes of electors for president and vice-president. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Eaton presented a memorial of Davis Hatch, of Norwalk, Conn., praying for redress for injuries sustained through the action of the government of San Domingo, aided by the connivance of American officials. Some debate thereupon ensued, pending the conclusion of which the morning hour expired and the matter went over.

After voting down the motion to adjourn until Monday, the senate resumed the consideration of the Kellogg-Spofford resolutions. Mr. Pendleton, who had the floor, said the constitution made the senate the judge of its own members. It was a judicial body so far as was necessary to determine all matters relating to the qualifications of those who claimed seats therein. It had this jurisdiction always, and could grant rehearings upon sufficient grounds. Therefore, in his judgment the principle of the res adjudicata was not strictly applicable. If a man should be admitted to a seat upon papers, his admission certainly could not be considered final. The plenary powers of a rehearing and reversal, however, should be exercised cautiously and conservatively. The courts granted new trials only upon the discovery of fraud, error or new evidence. The senate would respect the solemn decision of the former senate, unless it should plainly appear that essential facts had been ignored or fraud practiced. In the present case all allegations as to the illegality of the Packard legislature and corruption of the returning board and of Kellogg were made before the decision of 1877, by virtue of which Kellogg was seated. No new evidence had been adduced. He did not feel not agree with the senator from Georgia, that the decision of the state as to its legislature must in all cases bind the senate. The senate could not reverse its decisions to conform them to those of the states. Its solemn judgment must be made upon the best evidence procurable at the time as to which is the true legislature. The testimony taken before the committee in this case proved nothing but the utter villainy of the witnesses. It did not prove Spofford's charges. Whether they were susceptible of proof or not he did not know, but he would not vote to set aside the former action of the senate upon such evidence, even if it were new evidence. At the conclusion of Mr. Pendleton's argument, Mr. Cameron of Wisconsin, spoke in opposition to the resolutions. They were then informally laid aside and a number of private bills considered and passed.

The bill to arrange for the better accommodation of the congressional library was then taken up, and after some amendment was passed.

Adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 11 o'clock, in continuance of Thursday's session, and immediately went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Page, of California, offered an amendment providing that the materials used in the mints of the United States shall be procured after due advertisement and from the lowest bidder. After a short debate the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered an amendment requiring the secretary to make a detailed statement of the manner in which moneys appropriated for the incidental expenses of the treasury department are expended. Adopted by a vote of 76 to 67. The committee then rose, the session of Thursday closed and that of Friday commenced.

Mr. Covert, of New York, chairman of the committee on agriculture, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the agricultural department. Printed and recommitted. It recommends the appropriation of $213,000, which is $13,600 less than the estimates.

The house then went into a committee the whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and at 2:25 the committee rose and reported it to the house. The first amendment on which a separate vote was demanded was that providing that the salaries of store-keepers and gaugers at distilleries that mash less than sixty bushels of grain per day shall not exceed fifty dollars per month while the distilleries are in operation and thirty-five dollars while the distilleries are not in operation, and that at all other distilleries, storekeepers and gaugers shall not receive exceeding fifty dollars per month when distilleries are not in operation. The vote resulted—yeas, 102; nays, 100.

No other amendment of importance was voted upon separately, and the bill was passed as amended—yeas, 180; nays, 12.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, then rose, amid some confusion, to call up the adjournment resolution.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, raised the question of consideration, stating that he desired to move that the house go into a committee for the consideration of the tariff bills. The house, by a vote of 133 to 75, decided to consider the adjournment resolutions.

Mr. Gibson demanded the previous question, pending which Mr. Mills moved to recommit the resolution to the committee on ways and means with instructions to report the bill providing for the free importation of salt and printing paper before it reports a resolution for final adjournment.

After some discussion, Mr. Mills's motion was defeated by yeas 90, nays 116.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, then resorted to dilatory motions, but withdrew them to allow the motion for a recess, which was carried.

The evening session will be for the consideration of the municipal code for the District of Columbia.

The house commerce committee to-day agreed to amend the river and harbor bill with reference to the manner of expending money appropriated by the bill. The proposed amendment provides that the secretary of war shall let to the lowest responsible bidders all public work authorized by the bill, except surveys and estimates. Contracts to be made after due public advertisement for proposals.

Senator Jones, of Florida, has appeared before the house appropriations committee and urged an insertion in the sundry civil appropriation bill of a liberal specific appropriation to be used in repairing and placing the Pensacola navy yard in a condition of efficiency.

GRANT'S HOPES

ENCOURAGED BY HIS BACKERS.

Gambling Counts in a Clear Majority Already for the Noble Duke, and Smacks the Lips That Have So Often Smacked the Lovely Kate's Rosy Chops.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—An estimate made this morning, after consultation with the Grant leaders here, by a gentleman connected with the Grant movement and carefully corrected after the reception of letters and telegrams from every part of the country up to noon, gives the ex-president a clear majority on the first ballot without counting any states which have not yet held their conventions except Illinois, which is now conceded by the Blaine and Sherman people. Before using the estimate the writer conferred with a gentleman almost as prominent in the Grant movement as Don Cameron, and who has just been in close conference with Conkling, and the authenticity of the figures was fully indorsed, in addition to which the gentleman referred to, who was one of Grant's cabinet officers, assured your correspondent that Mr. Conkling was in no way doubtful about Grant's nomination, and had assured him that the New York defection had been exaggerated; that it did not extend beyond the state senators and their immediate friends who withdrew from Grant in the state senate. The estimate is as follows:

Arkansas, instructed, 12; Florida, instructed, 8; Georgia, 15; Indiana, 13; Kentucky, instructed, 24; Maryland, 14; Massachusetts, 4; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, instructed, 30; New York, instructed, 70; North Carolina, 12; Pennsylvania, instructed, 58; South Carolina, 14; Tennessee, 18; Texas, instructed, 16; Virginia, instructed, 22; Wisconsin, 10; New Jersey, 4; District of Columbia, 1; Illinois, 42; total, 385. Necessary to choice, 379. From Kansas information has been received by the Grant people that two congressional districts have held elections for delegates and have instructed their four delegates to vote for Grant all the time. A telegram was also received to-day, of which the gentleman furnishing the estimate has a copy, from a very promihent treasury official, who went to Alabama in the interest of Sherman, stating that it was impossible to stem the Grant current in that state; that nine-tenths of the delegates chosen to the state convention are for Grant, and that he had no hopes of anything but a solid Grant delegation from Alabama to the Chicago convention. Much talk has been indulged in as to the effect of the abrogation of the unit rule by the convention. To this the attentive friend of the gentleman whose figures are quoted was directed, and he exhibited a copy of a letter from one of the Iowa delegates, who are instructed for Blaine, stating that he and five others of the delegation would vote for Grant if the unit rule was broken. Advices from other Blaine states, it was stated, were in the same trim. Of the states whose conventions are to be held at some future time the Grant people claim at least fifty from Michigan, Louisiana, West Virginia and Alabama. Senator Edmunds has said that the fight is now narrowed down to Grant and Blaine, and that there is but one course to pursue, and that is to go with Grant. He states that he has been convinced that the difficulties between Mr. Bristow and Grant, which he supposed to be the fault of the ex-president, were not discreditable to him.

THE REPUBLICAN FIGHT.

Private dispatches here from Philadelphia represent that Don Cameron's visit was not very encouraging to the Grant interest, although his father went from Harrisburg to help him. This news comes through Sherman sources and is contradicted by Senator Cameron's friends. The feeling of bitterness between the Grant, Sherman and Blaine factions is increasing every day, and as a consequence there is more talk about "dark horses." To-day it was suggested to the president that he would make a promising "dark horse." "No," said the president firmly, "I can do nothing of the sort. I am committed against a second term and will not do not want it. With the expiration of the present term I am anxious to lay down the burden. If a second term was tendered me on a silver platter I would not take it."

Among those most prominently spoken of for chairman of the Chicago convention are Senator Conkling and ex-Senator Cresswell. Either one of them, it is said, would make a most able presiding officer, being experienced parliamentarians, and men of great nerve and decision. Senator Conkling's friends say, however, that he is the best man to present the name of General Grant to the convention, and that therefore he should be on the floor.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, had a dispatch to day that the delegates to Chicago from that state had been instructed for Blaine. He and Senator Conkling had quite a little intermingling of tears over the news. Of late it has been the subject of much comment in political circles that the Blaine people here and elsewhere are abundantly supplied with funds, and are lavish in placing the swag where it will effect the most good. It seems to be no secret that the money is furnished by a syndicate of stock speculators and railroad jobbers, of which Jay Gould is the chief.

It is understood here that Sherman has gained a vote in New York, by the withdrawal of a delegate, which places L. P. Morton in his place as alternate. Morton is understood to be a Sherman man.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRACY.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—In the belief that there is little prospect of the democrats carrying the state, it was generally agreed in advance that the question of preference for any particular candidate should not be brought up. The convention was harmonious, and everything has passed off very smoothly. Delegates from all parts of the state seem to fall in, and willingly, with the idea of giving no instruction to the men to be sent to Cincinnati.

The manifest weight of preference is in favor of Seymour. The efforts in some parts of the state, notably in Madison, to work a sentiment in favor of Justice Field have not created any special enthusiasm in that gentleman's favor, though it is believed by all that he would make an excellent first ticket in this state.

There is a suspicion, however, that the attempt to work up a Field boom is an anti-Tilden movement rather than a plan simply and solely in Judge Field's interest. Tilden men warn friends among the delegates who are not in favor of countenancing any movement intended solely or principally to oppose their favorite.

The name of David Davis is occasionally heard, but the mention of it does not create any special interest. There appears to be a general belief that if General Hancock's nomination can be secured it will be one of the most popular that can be made, but all these views, opinions and preferences were held in abeyance, and the purpose to send unpledged delegates was carried out.

It is safe to say, however, that if this question of a selection of a presidential candidate was left to the state, the decision would be anti-Tilden. Here, in Milwaukee, they mourn the first choice and Tilden will have no show. It is almost certain that the Wisconsin delegation will go for Seymour. The Daily News, the leading and only democratic newspaper in the northwest, is against Tilden, but will support him if nominated.

A LITTLE FIELD MOVE.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Private advices from Richmond, Virginia, state that the friends of Justice Field carried the primary elections in that city yesterdays, electing 51 out of 70 delegates to the state convention.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14.—The elections of delegates to the democratic convention on the 19th, so far throughout the state indicate no preference for any candidate, but there is a unanimous sentiment that the delegation to Cincinnati shall be left untrammeled to vote for the most available candidate.

THE COOK COUNTY SHOW.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 14.—Addresses of the opposing delegations from Cook county to the state convention are published. That of the Grant delegation sets forth reasons for the bolt of the delegates from the Farwell hall convention, while that of the anti-Grant delegation sets forth that the proceedings of the Farwell hall convention were regular and gave no cause for a bolt. Both appeal to the delegates from other counties to examine carefully into the facts and vote in accordance therewith in admitting a delegation from Cook county to the state convention next Wednesday.

FOR BAYARD.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 14.—The democrats of this city held a meeting last night and elected delegates to the state convention favoring the nomination of Thomas Francis Bayard for president.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

An Ohio Town Destroyed—Forest Fires in Pennsylvania.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—A special says the town of West Liberty, Ohio, suffered from a disastrous fire, yesterday, which swept nearly half of the town, destroying thirty-five business blocks. Total loss $200,000.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—The factory of the Mibill's manufacturing company, at Fond DuLac, was destroyed by fire, yesterday. Loss $125 000. One hundred and fifty men were thrown out of employment.

MILFORD, PA., May 13.—Extensive forest fires continue to rage about here; over 300,000 feet of lumber besides a vast amount of valuable timber has been destroyed. Several houses and barns have been burned. Six thousand acres of land is on fire this morning. The damage can not be estimated. Considerable game has been killed by the flames. The fires are nearly all the result of incendiaries. A slight rain is now falling.

MILTON, PA., May 14.—A fire broke out at 12 o'clock to-day in the car works and a heavy northwest wind prevailing, it was impossible to check the progress of the flames until the entire business portion of the town was destroyed. It is estimated that four hundred buildings were burned, including all the churches, hotels, banks, newspaper offices, the gas-works and depot. Assistance came from Sunbury, Danville, Williamsport, Lewisburg and Watsontown. Several bodies have been recovered, but they are burned beyond recognition. Two hundred and fifty families have been rendered homeless and are camping out in the fields. Supplies of provisions and clothing are needed at once It is impossible to estimate the loss at present.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., May 14.—It is reported that a fire which commenced in Milton, Pennsylvania, about 11:30 this morning, has destroyed fifty buildings including car shops, machine shops and the Methodist and Reformed churches. Unless the wind changes the entire town will be destroyed. They have telegraphed here for assistance. The telegraphic communication is now interrupted.

ALBION, N. J., May 14 —The fierce forest fires now burning in this region have already destroyed 100 square miles of valuable timber lands and vineyards. Twenty-two buildings have been destroyed in and about the village of Great Republic.

THE HANFORD TRAGEDY.

The Citizens Determined to Hold Out Against the Railroads.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The victims of the Hanford tragedy were buried yesterday. All business was suspended and the whole population attended the obsequies. An autopsy has been made on the body of Hart, but no evidence has yet been taken by the coroner.

A citizens' committee has been appointed, composed of settlers residing on lands not within the railroad grant and unconnected with the league, to endeavor to effect a compromise with the railroad company. The league are urging the railroad proprietors to prevent depredations by irresponsible individuals and seem determined to permit the commission of no overt act, but will continue to hold their homes at any cost.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Bulletin this evening publishes a copy of a written document, which the settlers of Hanford presented to Marshal Pool immediately after the shooting of six men, which followed the recent attempt to eject the settlers from their lands and homes. It promises that the settlers are not able to present their equity as quickly as their opponents can complete their process for ejectment and closes as follows: "Three cases have been appealed to the United States supreme court, and we are determined to submit to no ejectment until said cases are decided. We present the following facts: First, these lands were never granted to the Southern Pacific railroad company. Second, we have certain equities that must be respected, and shall be respected. Third, the patents they hold to our lands were acquired by misrepresentations and fraud, and we, as American citizens, cannot and will not respect them without investigation by our government. Fourth, the Southern Pacific railroad company have not complied either with their contract with our people or that with our government, and therefore for these several reasons we are in duty bound to ask you to desist by authority of the league." The railroad authorities are now in consultation as to the course to be made, but have reached no conclusion yet. They will be guided strictly by law.

GENERAL GORDON'S SHEEP RANCHE.

Cash from a Gentleman Who is in a Position to Know.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1880. — Editors Chronicle and Constitutionalist—Dear Sir: In your issue of April 20th, I see the following in a letter written by the Hon. A. H. Stephens;

Another of the "positive attainments" of mine, which General Gordon assumes to disprove, is in these words:

This statement General Gordon characterizes as "another instance of those aberrations of intellect into which Mr. Stephens is too often betrayed by the intensity of his prejudice!" A singular expression, this, indeed, coming from one who has recently, to say nothing of former occasions, passed through the painful ordeal of apologizing for extravagance of language used in the heat of passion or prejudice, with an application of it to one who has never in his life been subjected to such a humiliation. Mirable dictu!

Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed.

That he has grown so great!

What so puffed him up with empty vanity and arrogant insolence? Is it the Southdown mutton from his sheep ranche established by means received from a source so que-tionable? According to the ancients, "nouf genders alle," while "mutton produces gaseous inflations."

The facts in reference to General Gordon's sheep ranche, are these: My father-in-law, the Hon. John G. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and late a democratic member of congress from that state, and a friend of the southern people, furnished capital to General Gordon ($10,000) to test sheep-raising in Georgia, on shares. General Gordon purchased the land, etc., and has an interest, the deed being in Mr. Whitehouse.

Very respectfully, E. N. HOWELL.

The Lexington Turf.

LEXINGTON, May 14.—The first race to-day, Longfellow stakes, for the get of Longfellow, mile heats, resulted: Mamie R. 1, 1; Annie G. 3, 2; Shortfellow, 2, 3. Time, 1:46¾; 1:50¼.

The second race, for all ages, 2½ miles, was won by Volturno, Jiles Johnson second. War Lance third. Time, 3:51.

The third race, mile heats, for beaten horses, resulted—Florence B. 1, 1; Virgil Blank 2; Hamadon 2, 3; Baily 3. Time, 1:43, 1:43¾.

The extra race, 1¼ mile, was won by Blue Ledge Lucille second, Ida Davis third. Time, 1:51¾.

The Murdered Toronto Editor.

TORONTO, May 14.—The funeral of G. Brown, editor of the Globe, took place yesterday, and the remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of people senators, members of the dominion government and the Ontario legislature. The mayor and corporation board of trade committee, and stock exchanges and several orders turned out in a body. The streets through which the cortege passed were densely packed with spectators.

Kearney's Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—A dispatch from Sacramento says that in Kearney's case this morning, without argument, the court ordered that Barbour, for Kearney, have leave to bring up all matters appertaining to the record and that farther hearing take place Monday next. This brings up the whole matter desired by Kearney. The court reserves the right to pass upon the admissibility of any matter that may be brought up.

HUMAN HORRORS

THAT PARALYZE THE IMAGINATION.

A Terrible Case of Hydrophobia Developed in Louisville—An Ohio Victim to Trichina—Strange Discovery of Human Skeletons at New Haven, Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 14.—It is some time since a case of hydrophobia has occurred in this city, but to-day two horrible cases of this disease are chronicled. The persons afflicted are Preston Foreman, a plasterer, living on Sixteenth and Harney streets, and his little son, a boy of seven or eight years. Several weeks ago the child was bitten by a dog, but its parents paid no attention to the matter, and the wound speedily healed. Three days ago the little fellow began to exhibit strange symptoms of sickness, which gave his parents much alarm. Since that time he has constantly grown worse, until now he is suffering from what is thought to be a genuine case of hydrophobia. The child froths at the mouth, snaps and snarls like a dog, at times is seized with agonizing spasms, and exhibits other symptoms of rabies. Up to to-day Foreman has shown no symptoms of madness. This morning he complained of feeling badly, and soon began to act strangely. It was not long before he began to rave like a maniac and to show signs of rabies. He began to froth at the mouth, howl and snap like a dog, and tried to bite whoever came near him. About 9 o'clock this morning he went out on the street, where his appearance created a perfect panic. He was terribly violent, and threatened everyone whom he saw. Fortunately he did not succeed in injuring anybody; one negro was struck on the head and knocked down, but he was not badly hurt. People living in the neighborhood were terribly scared at the violent behavior of the man. A policeman was sought for, and Officer J. P. McWhorter soon arrived on the scene. He gave chase to the maniac and caught him at the corner of Sixteenth and Prentice streets. The policeman called others to his assistance, and with the help of four negroes Foreman was secured and bound about the hands and feet. A wagon was procured and the madman placed in jail in a straight-jacket.

DELAWARE, O., May 14.—A case that is exciting an unusual amount of interest among the medical fraternity of this city is located three miles north of here in Boon township, this county, where resides Philip Lentz, a well-to-do farmer, whose daughter, 16 years of age, now lies at the point of death from what at first was supposed, and has since been proven without the shadow of a doubt, to be trichina, an uncommon disease in this locality. A neighbor of Lentz, by the name of Saymar, killed a hog of his own raising about the middle of last winter, and some two weeks ago gave Mr. Lentz a piece of the pork which was eaten by the family. The daughter ate a piece close to the bone, which was not thoroughly cooked through, and a few days after was attacked with vomiting and vomiting followed by swelling of the eye-lids. Dr. McCann, of this city, was summoned, and after procuring some of the meat, the same was subjected to a thorough microscopic investigation, which revealed upon a piece the size of a pin-head nineteen full-developed trichina. It is estimated that at least ten million of the dread parasites are at present located in the flesh and blood of the unfortunate victim. Of the other members of the family whose diet is the meat the father and mother have both shown slight signs of the disease, but nothing serious is anticipated in their case.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 13.—New Haven, a little village situated six miles east of this city, is agitated by the discovery of two human skeletons in a clump of bushes on a farm located close to the Maumee river. They were lying closely huddled up together, and had evidently not been disturbed since they were placed there, unless, perhaps, by vultures. A close examination made by physicians revealed the fact that the skeletons were those of a man and a woman, while a knife, considerably eaten up by rust, was found by the side of the bones. The man in life was an unusually large-sized and well-developed person, while the woman must have been about the medium size.

Of course, these discoveries caused a great sensation at New Haven. The entire population has viewed the skeltons, and many theories are advanced on the subject. The place where the bones were found is a weird, unfrequented spot along the bank of the river. Persons neither man nor beast is seen once a year. Who the parties were, or how they met their fates, constitute a mystery which cannot readily be solved.

CHICAGO, May 14 —A dispatch from Norway, Mich., says: A little after midnight Wednesday, No. 2 shaft of the Lumberman mining company's Ludington iron mine, located eight miles from here, caved in, burying alive sixteen miners. This shaft was fifty feet deep, and contained five feet of water. John Tie, Isaac Winn, Oliver Gardiner, working directly at the bottom of the shaft, were taken out dead. Others who were working in the drifts were taken out alive.

LANCASTER, PA., May 14.—The jury in the case of Julia Hoover, 18 years of age, charged with the murder of her stepmother's infant on the 21st of last November, by giving it poison, brought in a verdict this morning of not guilty.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14 —Carl Manke, was executed here this morning for the murder of John Atloff, at Elma, on April 2d, 1879.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—A mob of about one hundred masked men surrounded the jail at Osceola, Mo., between 2 and 4 o'clock this morning, took therefrom three men charged with murder and hanged them.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., May 14.—Rev. R. S. Hunt, pastor of the Congregational church, South Haven, Michigan, committed suicide this morning at the house of a former parishioner, in Galesburg, by blowing off the top of his head in a frightful manner with a shot-gun. He was laboring under general depression at the time caused by illness.

ALL AROUND US.

Augusta, Dahlonega, Opelika, Cuthbert, Athens, Etc.

MT. AIRY, May 13.—Life at Mt. Airy hotel is very enjoyable at the present time. This delightful resort seems to be reciving a fair share of northern patronage. Quite a number of guests from New York and Chicago still linger here.

ATHENS, May 13.—A large excursion of firemen and citizens will meet the Pioneer at Lula this evening, on their return from Rome.——About fifteen visiting attorneys are in attendance upon court this week. Judge Erwin holds court in Rome next week for Judge Underwood. Several felonies were tried this court.

EASTMAN, May 13.—The baggage-master on the down train was terribly mashed at this place to-day between two cars. Dr. H Fisher, a skillful physician, was instantly called to the wounded man's assistance, and rendered speedy relief to the unfortunate sufferer. He will be carried to his home, in Macon on the up train this evening.

OPELIKA, May 14 —The hands of the American Union telegraph company have reached our place and are now engaged in putting up the polls in town.——The case of the State vs. McBride was continued.—— On yesterday, about six miles from town, a negro man walked up to another negro's gate, called him out and shot him dead. Could not learn whether he has been caught or not ——The grand jury re urned 29 true bills at this term of the court.

CANTON, May 14.—From present indications the rust will reduce the wheat crop fifty per cent as compared with that of last year. The oat crop is pretty good. Generally there is a good stand of cotton. Gardens are promising. There will be more apples than peaches in our county this year. The growing cotton crop has a mortgage of about $50,000 to carry—the cost of guano. Farmers are energetic and hopeful. The average this year in cultivation exceeds any former year by at least twenty per cent.

CHARLESTON, S. C, May 14 —Thomas White, a white man, aged 28, was hanged at Spartanburg to-day, for the murder of Pete Hawkins, a colored youth of 18. The execution took place within the jail yard, no one being present but relatives of the condemned, a guard of ten men, a clergyman and the sheriff. Strenuous efforts had been made to secure executive clemency for White. He was calm and collected, mounting the scaffold with a firm tread, and without betraying the slightest fear. His last words were that he wanted everybody to know to what whisky and bad company would bring a man.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 14.—Dr. Calhoun has been more comfortable for the last two days and is now freer from fever. He rests very well and his physicians are much encouraged from his present hopeful condition.——Robert Ruffin, for murder, was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for life. He murdered Jere O'Hara two years ago. Anderson Jones, colored, was sentenced to be hung July 9th for the murder of Haralson at McBean's, last winter. Five other criminals are sentenced to the penitentiary for various crimes, ranging from one to twenty years.

DAHLONEGA, May 13 —On the night of the eighth, a horse was stollen from Mr. Grizzle, living in the upper part of this county. This horse, with a negro upon his back, was seen to pass one of the back streets of Dahlonega soon Sunday morning. Parties stood sentinel at the bridge over the Etowah, on the Elijay road that night. During the night the negro and horse came. In the effort to arrest him pistol shots were fired by both sides, the thief receiving a wound in the

The Constitution.

Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized and referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its columns are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be improved upon from time to time. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all our contemporaries. It aims, in short, to serve than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper."

The superior reports of THE CONSTITUTION are presented more carefully edited and more intelligently arranged than those of any southern newspaper, and no effort is spared to lay before the commercial community an accurate reproduction of the various phases of trade as well as the latest quotations. In this respect, THE CONSTITUTION aims to render itself indispensable to every business man within the range of its circulation.

To advertisers, both at home and abroad, THE CONSTITUTION offers the most profitable field to be found in the south. Advertisers have a right to know to what purpose they are investing their money, and in support of our claim that the average daily circulation of THE CONSTITUTION is considerably larger than that of any newspaper south of the Potomac, the books of the establishment are open to those who desire to reach the public by means of advertisements. Business men could ask for no more convincing proofs.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carefully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly issued from the office of a daily newspaper. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUB.CRIPTION.

Daily Constitution	$ 10 00	a year.
" "	5 00	six months.
" "	2 50	three months
Weekly Constitution	1 50	a year.
" "	1 00	six months.
" "	Clubs of 10, 12 50	a year.
" "	Clubs of 20, 20 00	"
Southern Cultivator	1 50	"
" "	Clubs of 10, 12 50	"
" "	Clubs of 20, 20 00	"
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to one address	2 50	for one year.

Entered as second-class matter, at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA GA., MAY 15, 1880.

THE great strikes in the cotton mills of France and England are maintained, although the hope is expressed both in Lancashire and Roubaix that they will not spread much further or be long continued.

THE planters who have dwarfed their corn fields in order to enlarge their cotton acreage will be glad to hear by way of Russia that there is danger of failure of the cotton crop in China. China consumes an immense amount of cotton, and when her crop is short, she buys from India, and thus the world's supply suffers diminution.

THE Havana merchants and the people generally of Cuba want a commercial treaty with this country, so as to get rid of almost numberless tariff extortions and inconveniences. Such a treaty would be a windfall for the Georgia railroads, for they would then be in a fine position to transport goods between the northwest and the isle that makes sugar and imports nearly everything else.

OWING to the delay in appointing counsel to assist the state attorney, the case, arising under the petition of Morris K Jesup, under which is to be decided the constitutionality of the railroad commission, has been postponed to the 15th of June. It is to be regretted that there should have been any delay in the appointment of assistant counsel, or any necessity for postponing the matter. We hear it stated that General Toombs has withdrawn from the case on account of the postponement.

IN less than twenty days the Chicago convention will meet. It is thought that it will remain in session three or four days, there being two or three contesting delegations, and several knotty preliminary questions that must be disposed of. The contest which the partisans of Grant, Blaine and Sherman are conducting is unprecedentedly bitter, and each is telling no small amount of truth about the other. The convention itself may be a repetition on an enlarged scale of the Georgia republican convention.

MR. YOCUM, who is made up, according to a Pennsylvania member, of three gills of greenbackism and ten bushels of republicanism, was declared entitled, on Tuesday, to the seat that he has filled, but that Governor Curtin claims. The vote confirming his title to the seat was—yeas, 113; nays, 75. Messrs. Felton and Stephens, and a few other democrats, voted in favor of Yocum. Mr. Speer was in favor of referring the election back to the people. The other Georgia members were in favor of seating Governor Curtin, the democratic contestant.

THE republicans desire an adjournment of congress before the tariff bill and several other important matters can be acted on. In this way they hope to place the responsible democratic majority before the country in an unenviable light. It is feared that Mr. Speaker Randall and the high-protection democrats are also willing to accept an early adjournment. The democrats of the south and west will do well to act wisely in this matter. Congress should not adjourn while any important measure remains unacted on. It has no moral right to adjourn sooner.

Peculiarities of Politics.

Two weeks from next Wednesday the Chicago convention will meet, and about two weeks afterwards the Cincinnati convention will follow suit. At present the people of these United States are not at all agreed as to the succession; a list of fifty prominent public men would not include all who are first in the minds of more or less citizens of this country; but when these two conventions have come and gone the entire list will be cut down to two names, and the balance will be as much out of the race as if they had never been born. Every citizen is expected to support one of the two names, and if he does not he is straightway denominated a kicker, a bolter, an odd stick, if not a traitor to his principles. If Grant is a nominee, he must, if a republican, swallow his objections to a third term; if Bayard is a nominee, he must, if a democrat, accept the currency and tariff views of the east. In the strife of parties this discipline, this falling into the ranks, this acceptance of the will of the majority of the party, is undoubtedly a necessity, but it is nevertheless a peculiarity of the politics of this country. No other country possesses the primary meeting and the convention as a stern auxiliary system of politics. Not in Mexico, nor in Switzerland, nor in any other land under the sun is such a system found.

And in the convention itself there is no end of peculiarities. Take for example the two-thirds rule and the unit rule. Both parties resort to them at times, and not unfrequently the same convention sanctions both. And yet the two-thirds rule means that the minority shall have a voice in the selection of a candidate, while the unit rule means that the voice of the minority shall be stifled altogether. The truth is, both are devices that have, when analyzed, very little to support them, and they are generally put in practice to serve the ends of men who care very little about the will of the people when it conflicts with their own will.

The convention system may be an essential part of modern politics, but it was not so in the early days of the republic. It was unknown to the fathers and its growth and permanence are of course the result of the need of organization and discipline among those who hold similar opinions on questions of public interest. The system, like almost everything else, is subject to abuse. Professional politicians use it to cheat the people. Don Cameron, for example, carries his state for Grant when it is really in favor of Blaine, and so on to the end of the chapter; but these abuses of the system do not demonstrate its failure—at least not while no one has a better system by which the sentiment of a great party can be ascertained. With all its peculiarities, and oddities and possible crookedness, the convention system holds its own, the popular judgment being that when it miscarries it is the fault of the individual, and not of the system itself. In other words, it is held that if the citizen will do his full duty there is no danger that the convention system will not express the will of the majority.

A Transparent Trick.

Weeks and weeks ago, when the discussion of the various phases of tariff reform seemed to be timely as well as profitable, THE CONSTITUTION called attention to the fact that the proposition looking to the appointment of a commission of experts to look into the matter and systematize such revision, while possessing features calculated to commend it to favorable consideration, was simply and solely a movement in favor of the monopolists. Since then the proposition has taken the shape of a bill, and it has been brought forward in the senate under the sanction of Mr. Eaton and under the accommodating recommendation of Mr. Bayard. In other words, the measure has been introduced under democratic "auspices," and conditions are not wanting to make it probable that the pretense under which the bill has been introduced will be altogether ignored by the professional democrats who train with the protectionists, and who can give you more than a hundred glib reasons why the people of the country should be robbed in order that monopolies already powerful may be strengthened and sustained.

But it may be asserted with confidence that the pretense will not be ignored by the people. That the proposal to institute a commission is a pretense is sufficiently obvious. It is heartily endorsed, not only by those who are honestly in favor of the principles of protection, but by those who are earnestly in favor of the monopolies that have grown powerful enough to subsidize congressmen and committees. This fact is sufficient to alarm the friends of tariff reform, and to cause them to inquire into the motives of those who are now so eagerly pressing the importance and necessity of this commission upon the attention of congress. The inquiry need not proceed far. The intentions of the monopolists are to push this measure through if possible, and to insist upon referring to the commission thus instituted every proposition connected with the revision of the tariff. In this way the whole matter will be carried over to another session of congress, and the specific oppression of the people, which demands the promptest remedy, be made a vague question of the future, contingent upon the clumsy methods of a commission that may or may not be in the employ of the monopolists.

As we stated some months ago, we are not opposed to a commission per se, but we are emphatically opposed to the intentions of those who, by pressing the measure at this juncture, hope to arrest the well-defined movement that has been made in the house of representatives to relieve the people of a reasonable portion of the custom-house taxation that was put upon the country at a time when it was necessary to raise supplies for carrying on a vast war. In itself, the proposition for a commission is well enough, and, if it be distinctly understood that it is not to interfere with the immediate reform of the grosser abuses and iniquities of the tariff, we have no hesitation in commending it most heartily. Unfortunately, the practical business resources and general information of congress is so circumscribed that the appointment of a commission of honest and capable men is almost a necessity if our tariff is to be thoroughly and systematically revised. It is an intricate subject and one that requires the earnest and undivided attention of men who are experts enough to have a clear and wholesome understanding of the relations which custom-house taxation bears to the people, to commerce, and to the industries of the country.

Nevertheless, there are certain specific features of our tariff system which embody abuses so gross and wrongs so grievous—which are so palpably outrageous—that it is not necessary for an officious expert to take them into his closet for the purpose of calling attention to them next week or next year. They thrust themselves upon the notice of every man who is compelled to purchase the necessaries of life; they make themselves felt in every industry in the country; they are piled high upon the counter and upon the shelves of every shop in the land; they consume the substance of the farmer and of every working man. It needs no decision of an expert to point them out, or to suggest the remedy. That remedy should be applied now. It has already been too long delayed by the tactics of the packed and subsidized ways and means committee.

It is our knowledge of these tactics and of the desperate purposes of the monopolists, who have money and an unlimited lobby influence at their command, that leads us to enter an emphatic protest against the passage of the commission bill at this time. Its effect would be to postpone what the interests of the people demand should be done now. There is a necessity for a thorough revision of the tariff system by competent persons, but its conditions are so deliberate and its ramifications so intricate, that a commission could not, in justice to the country and to itself, be expected to report until next year, and thus the great wrongs and outrages which now oppress the people would be perpetuated. For it may as well be understood that the congressional attorneys of the monopolists would insist upon referring every proposition for a reduction of custom-house taxation to this commission.

There is no wide-spread demand for a complete revision of the tariff, though the necessity therefor exists, but there is a clamor for reforming the most glaring abuses of the tariff. Under these circumstances, to favor the proposition for a commission at this juncture is to endorse the purpose of the monopolists to indefinitely postpone the whole matter. Whatever the senate may do, we trust the house will promptly send the commission bill to the waste-basket. If the present congress is not "expert" enough to reform specific abuses of the tariff system, the proper plan is for the people to elect men who cannot be subsidized, and who are not to be deceived by a transparent trick of the monopolists.

COLONEL FORNEY has opened another exposition in Philadelphia. As strange as it may appear, this is not the colonel's regular employment—so much not so, indeed (if we may be allowed the expression) that it entitles him to another eulogy from the pen of Colonel McClure.

MR. SHERMAN seems to have been grievously wounded by the barbs in his own fences.

IT has been more than a month now since any St. Louis journalist has bumped the head of one of his highly respected contemporaries against a fire-plug. Politics are getting too plague-taked absorbing.

THE Egyptian obelisk is a candidate for a position in New York city.

IT is a little funny that all the republicans want Tilden to be a candidate and all the democrats want Grant nominated. In this respect unanimity seems to be more than unanimous.

IN the midst of many protests to the contrary, our esteemed contemporary, the Savannah News, is gradually moving towards the high grounds occupied by THE CONSTITUTION. We shall insist upon a general shaking of hands when the News comes close enough.

WE are looking every day for some roaring democratic daily in the wild west to allude to the New York World as "our esteemed contemporary."

"REALLY, you are very kine," as the man said to the bull that helped him over the fence.

MR. HAYES seems to be in no hurry about the census supervisorships. He is evidently of the opinion that the country can afford to wait for his administration to taper out of a cider spree.

MR. SEYMOUR has not declined in three days. There is life in the old land yet.

WASHBURNE appears to be in favor of both Grant and Blaine. It is curious that no prominent man is even suspected of being in favor of John Sherman.

IT seems a pity that a paper like the New York Times should jump on a fellow like Moulton. But then, by George! business is business. Even Editor Foord must be allowed to catch an occasional flea.

THE entire republican party made a desperate attempt to hear with Whittaker's mutilated ears.

AFTER the Chicago convention, that esteemed journal, the New York Tribune, will be compelled to search around mightily for a theory to show why a citizen should be elected president for a third term.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us two algebraic propositions on a postal card and asks us to find x and y. Is this a new phase of the presidential problem?

IN GENERAL.

—Count Schouvaloff, according to the Polish newspapers, is to be made governor-general of Warsaw.

—"In the halcyon days when women will run for office and vote, the gray mare will be the better dark horse."—Miss Anthony.

—The late editor of the Pall Mall Gazette hated the United States for twenty-one straight years as hard as he could, and yet we never lost as much as a lamb's tail by it.

—Now that diamonds can be made by the process of chemistry, it will be harder than ever to distinguish the common people from editors.—Charles A. Dana.

—Bernhardt is reported to have exclaimed, the other evening, as she was leaving Paris: "Adieu, ungrateful country! you shall never have my bones!"

—The late Dr. Webb, brother of Mrs. President Hayes, was a modest, handsome, plainly dressed, solid-looking man of perhaps fifty, with the vivid colorings of his sister. He looked like a country doctor who would do his wise and conscientious best for his patients.

—Garfield and Conkling are down for the very greatest efforts of their lives at Chicago next month in respectively presenting the names of Sherman and Grant to the republican national convention. Every will cognition on the floor. But wo to the western democrat who votes for adjournment without passing the tariff bill recently adopted by the ways and means committee.

—Professor Frederick H. Hedge, the author, and Harvard's professor of German, is now seventy-four years old, but is short and compact of figure, and hardly shows his years. He composes carefully, being very fastidious as to literary style. He does his work chiefly in the morning.

—A London letter-writer says: Millais's house is so remarkable as his pictures and indicates his extraordinary success, not only artistically, but commercially. It cost him £50,000, and is certainly one of the most splendid mansions in London. If he ever "dreamt that he dwelt in marble halls" in his youth he has quite realized his early dream. The entrance hall is entirely of white and gray marble—floor, walls and ceiling. On the landing is a marble fountain, and in the midst an otter with a fish in its mouth, carved in black marble by Boehm. Round the vast studio are fine pieces of old [illegible] ship adorns the end of the room. The drawing-rooms opening from the studio are en suite and furnished with exquisite taste throughout. Among the curious cabinets and rare "bits of blue" there is a Leda by Michael Angelo picked up in Florence for £300 when the artist was traveling with Layard.

—The jubilee singers from Fisk university were excluded, on account of their color, from the first-class hotels of Pittsburgh. Mr. Loudin, their leader, had been a servant in one of the establishments. In the midst of a concert he made a speech on the subject. After calling attention to the fact that his company had been guests at the palace of the German crown prince and at other homes of royalty in Europe, he said: "How differently are we treated in our own land. We could not be accommodated at the Monongahela house or the Central hotel because we are colored people. We were treated in the same way at Harrisburg, where we were actually turned out in the rain, because we were black. At Lancaster the hotel keeper wanted to break a contract made with our advance agent. He had thought we were white, I suppose, and when he found we were better looking than that he wanted to turn us out, and was only prevented from doing it by a fear of the law. Now, when such things occur, isn't it hard for us to believe that the new era has dawned?"

Lotteries.

Charleston News and Courier.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States that lotteries are proper subjects for the exercise of state governmental or police power, and that the contract which the federal constitution protects are those which relate to property rights, not to governmental rights, affords to every state the means of putting an end to the organized robbery of the different lottery associations. We call it robbery, however fairly the scheme may be conducted, because the chance of winning is desperately small, and the hope of making a fortune at a stroke induces persons to waste money in lottery tickets which ought to be spent on their families or laid by. Lotteries are pernicious in their influences, and ought to be stopped. Louisiana must shut up the lottery concern in which Generals Beauregard and Early figure as managers. Will Kentucky do as much for the Louisville lottery, or does the Courier-Journal carry in its pocket the state legislature as well as the democratic party? The sale of tickets in the Havana lottery can also be arrested. The supreme court say with truth that lotteries "disturb the checks and balances of a well ordered community. Society built on such foundations would almost of necessity bring forth a population of speculators and gamblers, living on the expectation of what chance might award them from the accumulations of the others." Whisky, concealed weapons and gambling are the bane of American life. Private gambling cannot be prevented, any more than private tippling can, but every lottery charter can now be repealed, every lottery shop can be closed, and, as in Charleston, the faro banks and keno rinks can be shut and kept shut.

Sherman in Mississippi.

New York Times.

Of the delegates to the Mississippi republican convention, eight were employes of the treasury department, six were postmasters or postal route agents, and one was a United States district-attorney. All these were, of course, Sherman men, since to hold a federal office in the south and support any presidential candidate except the secretary of the treasury is to invite removal. They were aided by half a dozen outsiders, also in the employ of an indulgent people, whose money is used to the extent, at least, of $35,000 a year to galvanize Mr. Sherman's candidacy in Mississippi. Perhaps the discreet journalists in Ohio and New England who have been so greatly shocked by the suggestion that Mr. Sherman was not entirely without responsibility for the peculiar transactions of brother-in-law Moulton may condescend to explain the tactics by which their immaculate candidate has pushed his candidacy in Mississippi. These are, it is true, merely a repetition of the shameless trickery practised in North Carolina and Georgia, but as they are, if possible, a little more impudent, they appear to challenge some sort of notice from the alleged reformers who have undertaken the somewhat delicate task of vouching for the statesmanship and political probity of the eminent trimmer from Ohio.

A Rich Man's Tomb.

New York correspondence Troy Times.

Having previously mentioned Charles Johnston it may be added that his death is the last of that series of breaches which has occurred among the magnates of fashion. Aaron Arnold, founder of Arnold, Constable & Co., A. T. Stewart and now Charles Johnston! The latter was the youngest retailer that ever made a fortune in Broadway. He was but 35, and yet was a man of wealth. This was due to the profits made during the war, which had been preserved notwithstanding the shrinkage. It may be added that the deceased and his brother (who survives him) had planned the grandest tomb in America. It is to be a chapel with two wings containing catacombs, the whole surmounted by a dome upon which will be placed a statute of our Saviour. The cost will be $50,000. The Johnstons are of Irish birth, and taking this in connection with the Stewart mausoleum, it may be said Ireland will bear the palm for mortuary grandeur on this continent. The Johnstons had just subscribed $1,0 0 to the Irish relief fund, which has thus far reached the handsome amount of $360,000.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

When it comes to drawing a platform to please everybody, the republican yankees of New Hampshire sweep the stakes. They solemnly affirmed yesterday that there never was a financier of such grand capacity as John Sherman; that there never was a more renowned and illustrious traveler who needed so much rest as Grant, or who was more deserving of a serene and graceful decline into the grave free from the cares of official life; and that while opposed to expressing any preference, they couldn't help remarking that James G. Blaine of Maine, was about the proper person to take charge of the country and give out the 50,000 offices around which the hearts of twenty millions of patriots affectionately cluster. If Mr. Washburne had been complimented on his success as a lecturer and a resolution of condolence had been adopted touching the disappearance of Reformer Bristow from the field of politics, the platform would have been a model of its kind.

How Grant is Sweeping Nebraska.

Omaha News, 8th.

Another Nebraska county—Phelps—comes up for Blaine.

Counties.	Blaine.	Grant.
Douglas	17	...
Dodge	8	...
Lincoln	3	...
Burt	3	2
Keith	1	...
Phelps	3	...
Saline	14	...
Total	49	2

The Tariff Bill Before Adjournment.

Louisville Post.

Mr. Speaker Randall is endeavoring to effect an adjournment of congress on the 27th of May, to prevent action on the tariff. He has great power over those members who will sell themselves to him for places on committees and to secure re-

Sherman in Mississippi.

New York Times.

Of the delegates to the Mississippi republican convention, eight were employes of the treasury department, six were postmasters or postal route agents, and one was a United States district-attorney. All these were, of course, Sherman men, since to hold a federal office in the south and support any presidential candidate except the secretary of the treasury is to invite removal. They were aided by half a dozen outsiders, also in the employ of an indulgent people, whose money is used to the extent, at least, of $35,000 a year to galvanize Mr. Sherman's candidacy in Mississippi. Perhaps the discreet journalists in Ohio and New England who have been so greatly shocked by the suggestion that Mr. Sherman was not entirely without responsibility for the peculiar transactions of brother-in-law Moulton may condescend to explain the tactics by which their immaculate candidate has pushed his candidacy in Mississippi. These are, it is true, merely a repetition of the shameless trickery practised in North Carolina and Georgia, but as they are, if possible, a little more impudent, they appear to challenge some sort of notice from the alleged reformers who have undertaken the somewhat delicate task of vouching for the statesmanship and political probity of the eminent trimmer from Ohio.

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Not as Modest as he Was.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

For a man who is not a candidate and who is waiting calmly for the people to rise up and carry him into the white house on their shoulders, that remark attributed to Grant about the inability of his enemies to force him from the field sounds immodest. We are afraid that the silent man has broken away from his trainer.

Very Unkind in Senator Eaton.

New York Evening Express.

It was rather unkind in Senator Eaton to sit down so hard upon Mr. Conkling as he did yesterday. Poor Roscoe meets with no end of rebuffs in these days. Really he may repent that the Sprague shot gun didn't go off presently at this rate.

Grant and the Unit Rule.

Cleveland Herald.

Even should Grant carry Illinois he is by no means assured of success. The length and breadth and depth and obstinacy of the New York and Pennsylvania bolt of the unit rule is yet to be ascertained. It is the unknown quantity in the Grant boom.

A Double Back-Action Rule Wanted.

Philadelphia Times.

Wanted—A unit rule that will work both ways and so complish the same result. Apply before the 19 h of June to Cameron, Conkling & Co., agent for the Third Term company (limited), Washington, D. C.

Vance's Platform.

Memphis Appeal.

Representative Vance, of North Carolina, is for the flag, free from apple jack and reform. He wants every family to have the right to distill eighty gallons of liquor untaxed for family use in the interest of temperance.

The Cloak-Room and the Country.

Springfield Republican.

The senate cloak-room on the republican side was a very convenient place for Conkling, Cameron, Logan and Carpenter to plan the Grant campaign; but the country is a little bigger than the senate cloak-room.

Not an Encouraging Chance.

New York Sun.

Hamilton Fish stands about as much chance of getting the presidential nomination as a Hudson river attorney does of scuilling up Cohoes falls in a pota h kettle.

His Pedigree.

Denver Republican.

Some republicans are talking of bringing out Ben Harrison as a dark horse. He sits up on his pedigree. He had a grandfather.

Waiting for Judgeships.

Philadelphia Times.

One or two more cheap members of Hayes's cabinet are standing around waiting for a vacancy on the bench some here.

The Old Man's Whereabouts.

Chicago Tribune.

Where was Ulysses when the boom went out?

Poor Grant.

New York Tribune.

It looks now as if the republican party would yield a considerable influence at Chicago.

Sayings and Doings.

Two soldiers—so the story goes
Upon a living beat,
Enjoyed a meeting house one day,
And hopefully were heard to say,
"Here we shall have at least fair play.
With nothing to prevent."
Each chose his place and went to work;
The light was grew apace,
One on the sofa spun his thread;
But shortly came the certain dread,
And swept him off; and so, half dead,

"I'll try the pulpit next," he said;
"There surely is a price:
The desk appears so neat and clean
I'm sure no spider there has been;
Besides, how often have I seen
The pastor brushing flies."
He tried the pulpit, but, alas!
His hopes proved visionary;
With dusting brush the sexton came,
And spoiled his geometric game,
Nor gave him time nor space to claim
The right of sanctuary.
At length, half starved and weak and lean,
He sought his former neighbor,
Who now had grown so sleek and round,
He wei hed the fraction of a pound,
And looked as if the art he'd found,
Of living without labor.
"How is it friend," he asked, "that I
Endure such thumps and knocks,
While you have grown so very cross?"
"'Tis plain," he answered: "not a loss
I've met since first I spun across
The contribution box."

—Early Days.

Do not stupefy your baby with Opium or Morphia Mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. 25 cents.

—The princess of the royal house of Wurtemberg, who has just resigned her princely rank to marry a man whom she loves (Dr. Wilm, a medical practitioner of Breslau) is a not very near kinswoman of the King Charles I. She is the Duchess Pauline Matilda, a daughter of the Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg who died in 1875, by his wife, a princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, and was born in 1834. Her brother, the Duke William Eugene, who died in 1877, married the Grand Duchess Wjera of Russia, a daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine.

ATLANTA, GA., November 7, 1879.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT—DEAR SIR; I cannot too strongly recommend your Teethina (Teething Powders) to mothers as one of the best medicines they can obtain for their debilitated and sickly infants. I have used it with very satisfactory results the last summer with my children, and, while we have heretofore lost a child or two from teething under other remedies, our present child that has taken Teethina is a fine, healthy boy. It seems certain to make it a standard family medicine for this country for the irritations of teething and bowel disorders of children at all ages.

I am, very respectfully,
A. P. BROWN, M. D.
(Brother ex-Gov. Joe E. Brown.)
915 apr23—d1y thur sat tues & wkly ed mat

—Professor Frederick H. Hedge, the author, and Harvard's professor of German, is now seventy-four years old, but is short and compact of figure, and hardly shows his years. He composes carefully, being very fastidious as to literary style. He does his work chiefly in the morning.

Unless the breath is like a spicy gale,
Unless the teeth gleam like the driven snow,
There is no dazzling smile or tender tale,
Grateful to woman's eye or ear, we know.
The tale would lose its charms—the smile be gaunt,
Till brought within the spell of SOZODONT.
may11—d3t tues thur sat&wit

—The coming Minnesota state fair, which occurs at Minneapolis in September, is to witness a novel race between two women. Some time ago Miss Bella Cook, the famous rider of California, issued a challenge to any other lady rider in the country to ride a twenty miles' race, for from $1,000 to $3,000 a side. Miss Emma Jewett, of Litchfield, Minnesota, has accepted the wager for $1,500 a side, and the race will take place as above stated.

—Life is rendered miserable when the digestive organs are impaired. Food becomes repulsive; the body emaciated; the mind depressed, and melancholy broods over you. Tutt's Liver Pills is the remedy for these evils; they produce sound digestion; create a good appetite, impart refreshing sleep and cheerfulness of mind.

—The new foundation of the Washington monument will be laid in a few weeks, and the erection of the monument will be begun in 1999. It is confidently expected that the work will be completed by 3089.—Washington Post.

Timely Caution.

Genuine Hop Bitters are put up in square paneled, amber-colored bottles, with white label on one side printed in black letters, and green hop cluster, and on the other side yellow paper with red letters; revenue stamp over the cork. This is the only form in which genuine Hop Bitters are put up, and the sole right to make, sell, and use them is granted to the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont., by patents, copyright and trade mark. All others put up in any other way or by any one else, claiming to be like it or pretending to contain hops, by whatever names they may be called, are bogus and unfit for use, and only put up to sell and cheat the people on the credit and popularity of Hop Bitters.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The friends of D. N. SPEER, of Troup county, announce him as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. 21 apr5—dtde

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HAMMOND—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hammond are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the latter from St. Luke's Church this morning at 10 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

F. I. DIBBELL & CO.
BANKERS AND STOCK DEALERS,
No. 6 Wall St., New York City,
Buy and sell all active stocks for cash, or carry them on satisfactory margins; furnish option contracts on same at favorable rates; trade in 10 to 100 shares on 1 to 3 per cent. at market quotations, and afford complete facilities for profitable speculative investments on the constant fluctuations of stocks, in sums from $5 to $1,000 and upwards. Explanatory manual sent to any address on application. :84 may15—d12t sat tues thur un fri

AMUSEMENTS.

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT.
DeGive's Opera House.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, **May 14th and 15th.**
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
The Beautiful and Distinguished Virginian,
Agnes Herndon
AND HER OWN
Superb Drama'ic Company,
Presenting the latest London and New York Successes!
Friday evening—The Reigning London Sensation,
LADY CHALLONER,
OR, LOVE AND HONOR.
Saturday evening—Grand double bill, the beautiful Emotional Drama Farce,
SAVED, OR, A SINNER'S DEVOTION.
And the fine Society Comedy,
"TO OBLIGE BENSON."
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock, Bartley Campbell's Society Drama,
Fate, or a True Woman.
Prices as usual. Reserved seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's book store. Box sheet open Tuesday morning. 159 may9—d6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 MT. Vernon Place, Baltimore, English, French and German. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Mrs. M. J. Jones and Mrs Maitland, Principals, assisted by professors L. C. Brickenstein, Sidney Lanier, B. Barton, M.D., and a large corps of other teachers of experience and ability. Superior advantages are offered on account of delightful situation and proximity to the Peabody Institute, and Johns Hopkins University. Circulars sent on application. 283 may15—dim

LOST COW.

ON THE 12th INSTANT, A MEDIUM SIZED Cow, of a yellowish red color with some white about her flanks. She is with calf; is nearly a smooth crop of the left ear, is about six years old, and is due to calf about this time. I will pay for information that will lead to her delivery to me. JAMES R. WYLIE.
may11—d2t

CORN, MEAT AND FLOUR.

TO MERCHANTS ONLY—I WILL SELL Corn, Meat and Flour, due 15th October and first November. Address, No. 69 BROAD STREET, Atlanta.
may15—d1t

Inman Line Royal Mail Steamers
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, May 22, at 5 p. m.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, May 29, at 10 a. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Thursday, June 3, at 2 p. m.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, June 12, at 6 a. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, June 17, at 11:30 p. m.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Canal street.
Cabin passage $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $30.
Saloons, state-rooms, dining and bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 29 and 31 Broadway, N. Y.
R. D. MANN, 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
600 feb28—dim

FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE.

A nice Light Colored Suit for $5.00 and upwards.
The nicest White Duck Vest for $1.00 and upwards.
Choice of 50 styles nice Light Color Pants for $2.50.
White and Fancy Shirts from 50 cents to $2.00.
Dress Suits, Nobby Styles, Lowest Prices, at The
Famous N. Y. Clothing House,
7 Whitehall Street.
Headquarters for Boys' and Children's Suits at Manufacturers' prices.
651 feb1—d3m sun wed fri then d3m &wkyd3m 2d pg

AUCTION SALES.

Auction, 10 O'Clock To-Day.
By W. C. MORRIS & CO.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

IN FRONT OF STORE, CORNER MARIETTA and Broad streets. Carpets, Rugs, Feathers, Pillows, Bedding, Sewing Machines, Kitchen Furniture, Tinware, Stoneware, Mats, Mattresses, Mantel Ornaments, Eight-day Clock, 12 vols. Lingard's History of England, 12 vols. Waverly Novels, 10 vols. Abbott's Histories, Shakspeare in Works, with many other standard and miscellaneous works; 2 trunks, large oil tank, lamps, large wagon-body for spring wagons, 2 Buggies nearly new. Also sundry other articles too numerous to mention. Don't forget the auction sale of Stoves and Mower to day. Remember the sale of Uncle Med Freight to-day.
101 may15—1t W. C. MORRIS & CO.,

Mower and Reaper AT AUCTION.

FARMERS, LOOK OUT FOR A BARGAIN, on Saturday next, 10 o'clock a. m., at corner Marietta and Broad streets.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer
March 12th, 1880. 2nl may12—d4t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, NEWNAN, GA (Recently the Jeff Davis House), has recently been put in thorough repair and is now offered for sale or rent. If sold the purchaser can, by paying one-third of the purchase money, cash, have liberal indulgence on balance at lawful interest if wanted. Possession will be required January 1st. The Hotel is situated on a command ing eminence, in full view and but a short distance from the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Depot, and of easy access to the Depot of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad—and in summer will be cool, and, while, we have heretofore lost a child or two from teething under other remedies, our present child that has taken Teethina is a fine, healthy boy. It seems certain to make it a standard family medicine for this country for the irritations of teething and bowel disorders of children at all ages.

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PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fulness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, Highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE HEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir:—For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. After having tried, and recommended, I used three bottles of your PILLS, and am entirely cured, receiving, in addition, a gain of forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold. Yours, etc., H. SIMPSON, D.D., Pastor M. E. Church.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic action on the digestive organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

627 apr1—d1y thur sat tue 'o wkly nr rd mat

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MARK

English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases of Self-abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Ask full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money. Address

GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 106 Main street, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. 1 y

Wholesale and Retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.

[284 oct11—d&w

HEALTH · STRENGTH · HAPPINESS

IRON BITTERS

IRON BITTERS, A Great Tonic.

IRON BITTERS, A Sure Appetizer.

IRON BITTERS, A Complete Strengthener.

IRON BITTERS, A Valuable Medicine.

IRON BITTERS, Will Not Blacken the Teeth or Cause Headache.

IRON BITTERS, Will Not Sell as a Beverage.

Highly recommended to the public for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially in Indigestion, Debility, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, &c. It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. To the aged, infirm and children requiring recuperation, this valuable remedy can not be too highly recommended. It never blackens the teeth, nor causes headache, nor does it constipate. Will remove all dyspeptic symptoms.

TRY IT.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, Md.

Wholesale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR Atlanta and Macon, Georgia. 63 nov15—d1y sat tue thur & wkly nr rd mat

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Fortify the System

And you are armed against disease. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and perfect, counteracts biliousness, and keeps the bowels in order, and so genial and beneficent are its effects, that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. 7.6 jan1—d1y sat tues thur & wkly nr rd mat

$1000 REWARD For any case of Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that Dr. Swayne's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Absorbs the tumors, gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, ordinary cases in 3 days. CAUTION Some genuine unless in yellow wrapper with fac-simile of Dr. Swayne and Son, Philadelphia, on each box. Sold by all druggists. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail for price. Pamphlet free. Address for proprietor, J. P. MILLER, M.D., 8 W. 6th, Tenth and Arch Sts., Phila., Pa. Advice free.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia. 1d aug6—d6m tues sat

VIA-SANO will keep your liver active, your blood pure, your system in good condition, free from disease, and Save DOCTOR BILLS. Cures Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Costiveness, HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA

THE GREAT LIVER REMEDY BLOOD PURIFIER. Old Sores and Ulcers, all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Blood. It unlocks the system, does not sicken, gives pain, nor leave the system constipated as other medicines do. Cordial, Anti-Bilious, Tonic. Child relishes it. PLEASANT TO TAKE. Prepared by HOME MEDICINE CO., S. W. Cor. 10th & Arc., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by druggists and at country stores. DANIEL & MARSH Agents, Atlanta, Georgia 113 aug6—d6m tues sat

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS Apollinaris ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000.

To avoid—form, weak or sickly

ASK FOR DALSHEIMER BRO'S PHILADELPHIA Fine Shoes.

THE NEW ANÆSTHETIC.

GO TO DR. RIGGS, DENTIST, CORNER OF Nos. 6 and Marietta streets, and try the New Anæsthetic, painless to take, and no time lost. Nitrous Ox. de Gas, Chloroform or Sulphuric Ether, persons are able to take, this that cannot take the other Anæsthetics. No Pain. No Blood. No No Nausea.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Flowers—Hedge Plants—Bird Cherry—Farm Notes—Cabbage Pests—Lice on Animals—Answers to Correspondents—Chickens in Close Quarters.

COTTON SEED MEAL AS FERTILIZER—ITS VALUE FOR STOCK.

Professor Hilgard, formerly professor of agricultural chemistry at the university of Mississippi, and state geologist, in an article on this subject, says:

The use of whole cotton seed, especially when previously "heated," or buried too deep for sprouting, is probably the least effectual mode of employing that excellent fertilizer; and this for a variety of reasons, of which the chief are the following:

First—The furze and hull constitute very serious obstacles to the access, both of the moisture, which promotes decay, and of the rootlets seeking nourishment.

It thus happens that when the seed is used in such a manner, that sprouting fails to remove these obstacles. It may lie in the soil for twelve months with little or no change; we shall find the hull almost intact, with a black, shrunken kernel inside, enclosing all the soil ingredients, safe from the demands of the growing crop. All that it does the first season is to stimulate the soil by grass formed in fermentation, while the most important portion has lain idle, and failed to bear its own interest. This evil is enhanced by—

Second—the oiliness of the seed, which materially obstructs decay; the kernel being, as it were, put up in oil," like sardines or olives, inside its hull.

Sprouting will, it is true, remove these difficulties; but in the majority of cases this involves serious inconvenience, whether the seed be first sprouted in piles and then laboriously worked in, or be allowed to sprout in hills or drills, where it frequently chokes or kills the other seed by lifting it out of the ground—being then, moreover, too near the surface to be really available to the roots of most crops.

It is not enough that the soil ingredients be "present," they must be in the proper condition; and put in the right place. Manure, to be profitable, must have its ingredients readily available, and must be capable of being readily mixed with the soil around and beneath the plant. The former condition requires rapid and complete decay, the latter a powdery or granulated form. Both are most advantageously fulfilled in oil cake meal, which contains substantially all the soil ingredients of the seed from which it is made, except the small amount contained in the hull and furze. The oil carries with it traces only of the soil ingredients, and its absence is an advantage, in so far that decay takes place more readily and completely; for it must be understood that the undecayed vegetable or animal matter is not available as nutriment to plants.

The high value of cotton seed cake meal as a fertilizer, as indicated by its chemical composition, is amply confirmed, by experience; and while, for that reason alone, we should deprecate its exportation, the fact that it is greatly to be preferred to the raw seed it represents, should render the conversion of the latter into cake meal one of the matter-of course operations of cotton planting. The cheap and efficient fertilizer thus produced at home, whose quality every one can readily control, would soon drive out of the market a large portion of the costly imported fertilizers, while the settled policy of returning regularly to the cotton field nine-tenths of the soil ingredients taken up by the crop, in a most efficacious condition, would at once establish our cotton culture upon the firm basis of the maintenance of fertility.

EXPLANATIONS OF FERTILIZER-ANALYSIS AND VALUATION.

Nitrogen is commercially the most valuable fertilizing element. It occurs in various forms and states. Organic nitrogen is the nitrogen of vegetable matters generally, existing in the albumin and fibrin of meat and blood, in the uric acid of bird dung, in the urea and hippuric acid of urine and in a number of other substances. Some forms of organic nitrogen, as that of blood and meat, are highly active as fertilizers; others, as that of hair and leather, are comparatively slow in their effect on vegetation, unless these matters are reduced to a fine powder or chemically disintegrated. Ammonia and nitric acid are results of the decay of organic nitrogen in the soil and manure heap, and are the most active forms of nitrogen. They occur in commerce—the former in sulphate of ammonia, the latter in nitrate of soda. Seventeen parts of ammonia contain fourteen parts of nitrogen.

Soluble phosphoric acid implies phosphates that are freely soluble in water. It is the characteristic ingredient of superphosphates, in which it is produced by acting on "insoluble" or "reverted" phosphates with oil of vitriol. It is not only readily taken up by plants, but is distributed through the soil by rains. Once well incorporated with soil it shortly becomes reverted phosphoric acid.

Reverted (reduced or precipitated) phosphoric acid, means strictly, phosphoric acid that was once freely soluble in water, but from chemical change has become insoluble in that liquid. It is freely taken up by a strong solution of ammonium citrate, which is, therefore, used in analysis to determine its quantity. "Reverted phosphoric acid" implies phosphates that are readily assimilated by crops, but have less value than soluble phosphoric acid, because they do not distribute freely by rain.

Insoluble phosphoric acid implies various phosphates not freely soluble in water or ammonium citrate. In some cases the phosphoric acid is too insoluble to be readily available as plant food. This is true of the South Carolina rock phosphate, of Navassa phosphate, and especially of Canada apatite. The phosphate of coarse, raw bones is at first nearly insoluble in this sense, because of the animal matter of the bone which envelopes it, but when this matter decays in the soil, the phosphate remains in essentially the "reverted" form.

Potash signifies the substance known in chemistry as potassium oxide, which is the valuable fertilizing ingredient of potashes as it ("potash salts" it is most costly in the form of sulphate, and cheapest in the shape of muriate of chloride.

FLOWERS.

There is many a farm house in Fulton county that stands alone in its dreary ugliness, without a flower or shrub to brighten the surroundings, or a tree to give welcome to pleasant shade.

What a pleasure it would be to farmers' wives and daughters to have flowers. How pleasant for them to spend part of every day in working among plants, watching their growth and observing the opening of their flowers from week to week as the season advances. How pleasant to know their hands planted them, pruned them and trained them. Not only this, but the cultivation of and association with them, gives beauty to the cheek, brightness to the eye, cheerfulness to the temper, vigor to the mind and purity to the heart.

—The gladiolus originally came from south Africa, but has been so highly and carefully cultivated as to be thoroughly changed in its nature.

—Worms may be effectually driven out of flower pots by ammonia water used to water the plants once a week—an ounce of ammonia in a gallon of warm water.

—Put scarlet, crimson and purple in bunches, and use white to blend. Yellow should be used sparingly, except to help in giving lightness and relief to a bouquet.

—For sickly plants, turn them out of the pots, shake or wash off all the soil from the roots, and if they are decayed cut them off; also prune the stems and branches severally and put again in fresh soil.

—Plant heliotropes in fine, rich soil; shade them but expose to the wind, and they will make roots in about two weeks; soil should be moist, never wet or too dry.

—Smilax is easily grown. The vine does not require the full sun, but will grow well in a partially shaded situation. It can be grown from seed or bulbs. Give plenty of fresh air—give them a warm place.

FRUIT CULTURE.

We frequently receive letters complaining of failures in growing fruit, of trees dying, and of failures from curculio, borer, blight, etc. In very many cases, doubtless, the fruit grower is to blame for the trouble. A physician is called to see a sick man; he endeavors to ascertain what caused the sickness, and then goes to work to overcome or remove the disease. Fruit growers should in like manner examine their trees and find the cause of death, failure, etc., among them, and then apply remedies to the living or diseased.

A gentleman from a neighboring town has written us once or twice of the death of fruit trees in his neighborhood. Now this may have been brought about from several causes. Sometimes trees are shipped from a long distance; roots much exposed to sun and air. Vitality may be in them sufficient time to keep them alive a short time, but eventually they die. These foreign trees were started in the soil and climate different from their home and on this account may have died. Then, again, the trees may have been so badly planted they could not live. Perhaps these trees were planted where there was a lack of water. This may be the cause of the death of trees. Another cause of failure in fruit trees is the location—the north instead of the south side of the trunk. This may be prevented by low tops. As to the prevention of the curculio, apple moth, borer, caterpillars, etc., a sharp look out must be kept for them.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Scours in calves—What is the best cure for scours in calves? Give a dose of castor oil. Two or three hours after, give one half to one teaspoonful of laudanum in a pint of strong coffee, according to size of calf and severity of disease. Give oil meal, wheat bran, or shorts and scorch meal in the feed. Keep the stall and surroundings clean. Warm the milk or water the calf drinks, until cured.

Bugs on vines—How shall I keep bugs off melon and squash vines? Put a tomato plant in each hill. It is said to be effective; and if it does not succeed in saving the melons and squashes you will have a crop of tomatoes.

Liquid Manure.—How shall I prepare it for use on flower and vegetable garden? Fill a hogshead holding sixty gallons with water, to which add a bushel of horse manure, or half a bushel of hen droppings, or the same quantity of soot, or six pounds of Peruvian guano. Stir the whole two or three times a day for a few days, then allow it to settle and use the clear liquor.

Canary Birds—How shall I manage mine? Bird seed is a mixture prepared for the constant use of the canary bird, but it is well sometimes to add something by way of variety to the simple bill of fare. Sponge cake may occasionally be given them, also crackers and apples, but food containing salt is injurious to them. Worms should be given them occasionally. During July and August they should have lettuce or cabbage given them, or lettuce seed and plantain seed mixed, and placed in a small cup where they can get it at pleasure. To keep canaries healthy, their cage should be washed frequently, and their water fountains changed every day. In hot weather they should have clean water in jars, to bathe in every day, which greatly refreshes them. A little sand and a little fish bone should be kept in the cage, as it helps to keep the bird in a healthy condition. Place the cage where it will enjoy the morning sun, and not where the afternoon sun shines hot upon it, as excessive heat may produce sickness.

The Codling Moth—Is there any way to prevent the destruction of fruit by them? Bands are now being successful y used by some fruit growers. The rough bark should be scraped from the tree by the middle of May. Old birds' nests should be removed from beneath them. Bands should be made of woolen cloth or heavy paper. Each band should be four inches wide, and long enough to reach around the tree with sufficient lap to be readily tacked. First tack the band to the tree at one end, driving the tack to the head. Then wind the band close about the tree 'till the other end laps over the tack already driven. This end is then secured by a second tack, which should not be driven quite to the head. Put bands only on bearing trees.

After management about 8th or 10th of June, and every ten days thereafter until middle of September, the bands should be removed, and the worms crushed. After crushing replace the band.

THE STATE IN BRIEF.

Skylarking—Waylaid and Shot—Two Healthy Ones, Etc.

SKYLARKING.

Oglethorpe Echo.

Chancellor Meil has been absent from his post for some time, and the university boys are taking things "loose" down. They have burned Professor Rutherford an effigy, stolen the clapper from the college bell, tore up the seats in the chapel, and are shaking the city up generally. No serious harm done.

GOOD NEWS.

Macon correspondence Sparta Times and Planter.

I see by a Herald special of this evening that Henry Grady has purchased a one-fourth interest in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION for $20,000. This is good news. Grady, I consider the most brilliant newspaper man in the south. His versatility is marvelous. He can make the entire circle of rhetoric—from "grave to gay, from lively to severe."

ANOTHER RAILROAD BOOM.

Wiregrass Reporter.

The mill men and turpentine firms along our line of road, are seriously considering the project of building a railroad of their own. They claim that at the present freight rates they can save money enough from freights alone to pay for a road across the state's territory in a few years. We propose to inform ourselves and give our readers something more on this subject of much importance, in a future issue.

TWO HEALTHY ONES.

The following comes to us from Haralson county well vouched for: Young Mr. Walton, of that county, a grandson of a former representative of the county, was crossing a creek not long ago, when he saw a large cotton-mouthed moccasin, and, shooting at it, he tore open its stomach and out jumped a large frog.

On another occasion the same gentleman killed a large rattlesnake, and carrying it home and cutting it in two, he was amazed to see a full grown rabbit jump from its stomach and run off.

THE SIBLEY MILLS.

Augusta Evening News.

The gratifying announcement is officially made to-day that the amount ($500,000) required by the charter of the Sibley manufacturing company before a permanent organization can be made, is so nearly subscribed that Mr. Josiah Sibley, the temporary president, has called a meeting of the stockholders for Wednesday, May 20th, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The deficit will undoubtedly be made up in less than 24 hours, and those who wish for stock should apply within that time. These are facts which will be agreeable news to all interested in this great enterprise.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Oglethorpe Echo.

Very recently we passed through the counties of Oglethorpe, Elbert, Franklin, Hart, Habersham, and had a bird's eye view of Madison. Taken as a whole, crops are decidedly promising and farmers are up with their work, the fields being clean of grass. There is a fine stand of cotton and corn, and we noticed some of the latter knee high and of dark green color, in many places cotton-planting was going on, but the land was nicely prepared. We do not think the area in the county has been much increased. Oats were as fine as the soil could grow them. We returned, however, with a firm conviction that Oglethorpe is the banner county. Here we saw better houses, finer farms, higher fences, more promising crops and other evidences of prosperity than anywhere else.

WAYLAID AND SHOT.

Hawkinsville Dispatch

A correspondent informs us that Mr. W. L. Brown, of Wilcox county, while ploughing in his field on the 5th instant, was waylaid and shot by Samuel Taylor. The weapon used by Taylor was a double-barrel shotgun, and both barrels were discharged at Mr. Brown, two balls taking effect, one in the arm and the other in the forehead. As soon as Taylor discharged his gun he took to his heels with Mr. Brown in hot pursuit, but it seems that Taylor was too fleet-footed for Mr. Brown. Our correspondent states that Taylor was pursued a considerable distance by Mr. Brown, but he failed to overtake him, and Taylor made good his escape. No particulars in regard to the affair are given. At last accounts Mr. Brown was getting along finely.

A WHITE LADY ATTACKED BY A NEGRO.

Macon Herald.

The particulars of the attempted outrage briefly alluded to in our columns yesterday, are about as follows: Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock, Mrs. A. M. Calhoun, wife of a section overseer on the S. W. R. R., living near the double bridges, at Echeconnee and Tobesofkee creeks, was engaged in her usual household duties, when a negro by the name of Pete McCrary suddenly entered the house and threateningly demanded of her the whereabouts of Mr. Calhoun's money. He then attacked her, striking her several severe blows with a stick and drew a pistol, which he snapped several times at her breast. The terrified woman's screams for help reached the ears of another woman not far off, who ran to her assistance, at which the black brute fled. Mr. Calhoun was immediately notified, and he soon gathered a crowd of men and started in hot pursuit of the savage. The pursuit lasted all day and far into the night, when he was captured at a distance of 25 miles from the scene of the outrage. He was hurried back to Rutland district, and we learn that his commitment trial will take place to-day. There are some doubts in regard to his prospects for remaining in this mortal coil until the trial, but we are of the opinion that the good people of Rutland will not cure the juris-

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183 mar9—d6m head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, May 14, 1880.

The following prices are quotable to-day:

EXCHANGE—

Atlanta 8s	.....	Selling	..... par
BONDS—			
Georgia 8s	..... 99@100	Sav. City 6s, new	75@ 78
Georgia 7s, mid	..... 110@120	Macon City	92@ 95
Georgia 7s, gold	..... 112@114	Columbus City	72@ 75
Ga. 7s gold	..... 112@114	Ga. R. R. 6s	104@105
Atlanta 7s	..... 104@105	Central R. R. 7s	110@115
Western R.R. 6s—		W. & A. RR. Lease	
Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	sous; 10 per ct.	
Atlanta 1st m'tge	102@104	income bonds	115@120
Atlanta W'ster 1st	107@109	Ala. Class A to	
Atlanta City 7s	107@ 09	5	60@ 62
Atlanta City 8s	113@113	do. Class A small	60@ 62
Atlanta 10s	114@115	do. Class B 5s	90@ 91
Augusta City 7s	104@106	do. Class C 2 to 5	72@ 73
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R	101@103	South West R. R.	105@107
Central R. R	87@ 89	Atlanta St. R.R.	102@105
A. & W. P. R. R.	115@116		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.85; short $4.87½. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Evening.—Money 5@6. Exchange $4.85. Governments quiet; new 6's 102½; four and a half per cents 109; four per cents 107½. State Bonds nominal.

Stocks irregular and unsettled, closing strong.

N. Y. Central	125¾	Chicago & N.W.	89¾
Erie	37½	do. Preferred	127
Lake Shore	102¾	Rock Island	121¾
Illinois Central	108¾	Western Union	100
N. O. & St. L.	63¾	Union Pacific	88
Louisville & Nash.	120	N. J. Central	82½
Pittsburg	118¾		

BONDS—

Ala. Class A to 5	97	Ala. Class B 5s	80
do. Class A small	80	do. Class C 2 to 5	66
Sub-treasury balances:			
Coin	$ 97,976,963	Currency	$ 7,327,737

LONDON, May 14—4:00 p.m.—Consols—Money 99 7-16; account 99 9-16; Erie 35¾.

PARIS, May 14—4:01 p. m.—Rentes 85f. 35c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, May 14, 1880.

New York—The cotton market opened a shade higher this morning with a steady tone prevailing, which lasted until late in the day. Towards the close the market experienced a slight improvement and quotations were marked up. Futures closed firm gaining about five points for the day. Spots are somewhat firmer, but not of sufficient strength to authorize an advance. Middlings closed at 11 11-16c. Net receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 24,953 bales, against 26,030 bales last week and against 20,653 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 86,270 bales; stock 481,468 bales; net receipts to-day 3,207 bales; exports 27,542 bales; sales to-day for future delivery 121,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed quiet. Spots—Uplands 6 11-16d; Orleans 6¾d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 5,000 were American.

The local cotton market is quiet, though we note an improvement in the undertone, which, however, has not changed our quotations. We quote middlings 11c; low middlings 10¼@; good ordinary 9¾c.

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports;

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	3,207
Same day last year	6,172
Showing a decrease of	2,165
Net receipts for week ending to-day	24,953
For corresponding week last year	20,653
Showing an increase of	4,300
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	4,700,844
Same time last year	4,338,672
Showing an increase of	362,192

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' association says: "Cotton was in improved demand on Friday, and prices were firm. Business has since been extremely limited, and the market dull and irregular. The market was steadier at the decline on Wednesday and Thursday. American was in fair request, but business was limited, and with an extensive supply, quotations are reduced 3-16d. Sea Island was in moderate demand—Florida being more freely offered. Lower grades imperfectly prepared re-acted ½d to a penny. Futures were dull and depressed until Tuesday, and prices declined 5-16d. Since then they have been steadier and prices hardened ⅛d. Final rates show a decline of 5-32@3-16d."

Closed firm, sales 121,000 bales.	TIME.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.
8:32	10:18	11.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2:27	10:10	11.64@65	11.67@68	11.72@74	11.74@75	11.76@77	11.78@79	11.80@81	11.82@83	11.84@85
1:30	12:30	11.58@61	11.63@65	11.69@71	11.72@73	11.74@75	11.76@77	11.78@79	11.80@81	11.82@83
11:59	11:00	11.60@61	11.65@67	11.71@72	11.74@75	11.76@77	11.78@79	11.80@81	11.82@83	11.84@85
11:29	10:00	11.60@61	11.65@67	11.71@72	11.74@75	11.76@77	11.78@79	11.80@81	11.82@83	11.84@85
10:59	9:00	11.60@61	11.65@67	11.71@72	11.74@75	11.76@77	11.78@79	11.80@81	11.82@83	11.84@85
10:29	8:00	11.60@61	11.65@67	11.71@72	11.74@75	11.76@77	11.78@79	11.80@81	11.82@83	11.84@85
9:59	7:00	11.60@61	11.65@67	11.71@72	11.74@75	11.76@77	11.78@79	11.80@81	11.82@83	11.84@85
9:32	6:00	11.60@61	11.65@67	11.71@72	11.74@75	11.76@77	11.78@79	11.80@81	11.82@83	11.84@85

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard at CHICAGO FUTURES.

TIME.	WHEAT.	CORN.	C. R. SIDES.	MESS PORK.	LARD.
10:00	1.12	46	6.60	10.00	6.70
10:30	1.12	46	6.60	10.00	6.70
11:00	1.12	46	6.60	10.00	6.70
11:30	1.12	46	6.60	10.00	6.70
12:00	1.12	46	6.60	10.00	6.70
12:30	1.12	46	6.60	10.00	6.70
1:00	1.12	46	6.60	10.00	6.70
1:30	1.12	46	6.60	10.00	6.70
2:00	1.12	46	6.60	10.00	6.70
2:30	1.12	46	6.60	10.00	6.70
3:00	1.12	46	6.60	10.00	6.70

CHICAGO, May 14, 1880.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—noon—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 6 11-16; middling Orleans 6¾; sales 8,000; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 2,000; American 2,200; futures, uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 21-32@6 11-16; May and June delivery 6 21-32; June and July delivery 6 21-32@6 11-16; July and August delivery 6 11-16; August and September delivery 6 23-32@¾; September and October delivery 6 21-32; October and November delivery 6 11-32; November and December delivery 6¾; futures opened firm.

Weekly—Sales 33,500 bales; American 31,000; speculation 1,000; export 5,000; actual export 10,000; import 24,000; American 27,500; stock 606,000; American 460,000; afloat 401,000; American 290,000.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—2:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 11-16.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,000 bales; uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 11-16; July and August delivery 6 23-32; October and November delivery 6¾; November and December delivery 6¾; futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, May 14—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11 11-16; middling Orleans 11 13-16; sales 400 bales; net receipts 1,788; gross 1,788.

Weekly—Net receipts 6,973; gross 7,611; exports to Great Britain 1,539; coastwise 1,000; sales 1,792; stock 10,978.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,683; gross —; sales 1,792; exports to Great Britain 4,450; to continent 1,633; coastwise 1,000.

BALTIMORE, May 14—Cotton dull; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1 bale; gross 118; sales 3 0; stock 10,477.

Weekly—Net receipts 67; gross 1,092; sales 762; to spinners 300; exports coastwise 185.

BOSTON, May 14.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾@; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 329 bales; gross 329; sales none; stock 12,267.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,380; gross 3,017; sales none; exports to Great Britain 2,284.

WILMINGTON, May 14.—Cotton nominal; middlings —; low middlings —; good ordinary —; net receipts —; gross —; sales —; stock 1,920 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts 171; gross —; sales none; exports coastwise 381.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14—Cotton dull; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 117 bales; gross 117.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,425; sales 1,607; to spinners 1,169; stock 12,558; exports to Great Britain 1,944.

SAVANNAH, May 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 11¾; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10; net receipts 179 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 11,901.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,136; gross —; sales 350; exports to continent 1,127.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 1,974; gross 1,976; sales 2,550; exports coastwise 3,501.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—Cotton steady; middlings 11; net receipts 141 bales; shipments 1,211; sales 1,800; stock 18,067.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,403; shipments 1,149; sales 6,300.

AUGUSTA, May 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10; net receipts 15 bales; shipments —; sales 27.

Weekly—Net receipts 228; shipments 567; sales 263; to spinners none; stock 12,412.

CHARLESTON, May 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 291 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 15,980.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,788; gross —; sales 3,025; exports to continent 1,685; coastwise 103.

MONTGOMERY, May 14.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts of the week 1.1 bales; shipments 113; stock of 1880, 8,011; 1879, 2,768; sales 13.

MACON, May 14.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts of the week 26 bales; sales 17; stock of 1880, 1,824; 1879, 837; shipments 89.

COLUMBUS, May 14.—Cotton steady; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts of the week 171 bales; shipments 516; sales 140; stock 7,499.

NASHVILLE, May 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts of the week 592 bales; shipments 37; sales 768; to spinners none; stock of 1880, 10,016; 1879, 2,510

SELMA.—Not received.

ROME, May 14.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11¾; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10; net receipts of the week 106; shipments 945; stock 3,878.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	24,953
Same time last year	20,653
Showing an increase	4,300
Total receipts to date	4,700,851
Same time last year	4,337,672
Showing an increase	363,192
Exports for the week	86,270
Same week last year	44,766
Showing an increase	41,504
Total exports to date	3,344,096
Same time last year	3,238,975
Showing an increase	110,109
Stock at all United States ports	481,468
Same time last year	294,407
Showing an increase	187,071
Stock at interior towns, Selma missing	95,229
Same time last year	37,879
Showing an increase	57,341
Stock in Liverpool	606,000
Same time last year	566,000
Showing an increase	40,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	20,000
Same time last year	18,000
Showing an increase	1,000

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, May 14, 1880.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, May 14.—Flour—Market very dull at quotations; fancy $7.25; extra family $7.00; family $6.75. Wheat—Chicago—For May prices ranged lower to-day, while for June the market was steady ½c higher. The general grain market was comparatively steady all day. The total visible supply of wheat on May 8 foots up to 22,183,000, against 15,956,000 for the corresponding day last year. There is not much doing in the local future market and spots are dull and ½ light stock; we quote choice Tennessee $1.20@$1.25; Georgia wheat $1.15@$1.25. Corn—Chicago—June closed ½c higher; tone stronger. Visible supply of corn on May 8 amounts to 12,155,000 bushels, against 11,844,000 bushels for the corresponding day last year. There is a fair demand for corn in our market, though prices are very steady; white 64c; yellow 62c. Oats—51@52c; stocks light with improved demand. Meal—65@67c; steady. Grits—$4.00.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Flour firm: Howard street and western superfine $3.10; extra $4.25@$5.25; family $5.75@$6.50; city mills superfine $3.50@$3.60; extra $4.50@$5.00; family $6.00@$6.50; Rio brands $6.25@$6.50; Patapsco family $7.35. Wheat, southern lower and steady; western strong; southern red $1.25@$1.35; amber $1.35@$1.40; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.32¾@$1.33; May $1.31@$1.31½; June $1.29¾@$1.29¾; July $1.24¾@$1.14½; August $1.10¾@$1.10¾. Corn, southern higher and firm; western neglected; southern white 56@57; yellow 55@55½. Oats lower; southern 45@46; western white 43@44. Western mixed 41@42; Pennsylvania 43@44.

NEW YORK, May 14—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $5.25@$6 00; good to choice extra $6.05@$7.00. Wheat about 1c better with light export and moderate speculative trading; ungraded red $1.28@$1.32¾. Corn ½@1c better; ungraded 53@65c. Oats 1@1½c better and firm; No. 2 42. Hops quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, May 13—Flour steady and in fair demand; family $4.50; choice to fancy $5.00@$6.50. Wheat strong at $1.04@$1.05. Corn firm and in good demand; white shade higher: No. 2 white 43@44. Oats quiet and unchanged at 36.

ST. LOUIS, May 14—Flour dull and nothing doing. Wheat lower; No. 2 red fall $1.11; No. 3 do. $1.08 bid. Corn lower at 24¼@25. Oats dull at 30½.

CINCINNATI, May 14—Flour stronger; family $5.00@$5.20; fancy $5.90@$6.00. Wheat scarce and firm; choice red $1.18. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 41. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 37.

CHICAGO, May

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates warm for Georgia, stationary or rising barometer, northeast winds, slightly cooler and partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

CHIEF'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, May 14, 10:51, P. M.
[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.07	66	64	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.21	68	64	N. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Cuthbert	29 94	70	84	E.	Fresh	.0	Clear.
Galveston	29 91	78	78	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Indianola	29.99	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.99	73	81	E.	Gent	.00	Hazy.
Mobile	30.00	72	72	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.04	70	66	E.	Fresh	.02	Thr'tng
New Orleans	29.94	76	76	E.	Fresh	.1	Fair.
Pensacola	29 99	77	77	E.	Fresh	.1	Fair.
Savannah	30.16	67	64	E.	Brisk	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not enough to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 50, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 14, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29.91	68	74	E.	Gentle	.00	Fair.
10:31	29.97	78	59	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29 87	79	52	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2.31	29.94	77	54	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.04	70	62	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:51 "	30.07	68	64	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....29 992 | Maximum ther.... 79
Mean daily ther..... 71.7 | Minimum ther..... 66
Mean daily humid. 61.3 | Total rainfall ..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

McBRIDE & CO.

Want live responsible merchants in every town and city in the United States, to take control of and push the sale of "Fowler's Fly Fans," with Lambeth's Patent Improvements. Fastest selling article ever introduced. Absolutely necessary in every household. Address only McBRIDE & CO., Atlanta, Georgia.

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N. B.—"Fly Fans" for Export. Special prices.
McBRIDE & CO.,
E. A. U. S. A.
may20 jan25—dly un we ren above pref to

PREFERRED LOCALS.

To the Sewing Machine Trade.

We are prepared to fill all orders with
SOLID POLISHED PANELED CABINET WORK.
It will still be a few weeks before we have a supply of BENT-WOOD.
In ordering please state whether we shall fill at once with the Paneled work or wait until the receipt of the Bent-wood.
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General Southern Distributing Office, FOR THE "DOMESTIC."
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SOLID SILVER
Bridal Presents,
DIAMONDS,
Watches, Jewelry, etc.,
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Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 Whitehall Street.
48 mar4—dly

BEER! BEER!! BEER!!!
Try the Cincinnati Beer at the Exchange, James's Bank Block may15—dlt

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Attention, Free Sons of Israel! There will be no meeting on Sunday, May 16th, on account of Shebuoth. By order the President.
E. RICH, Secretary.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Atlanta has three ice factories, all of them in full bloom.

—The United States court will convene in session in Atlanta, June 14th.

—A number of Macon firemen did not return home until yesterday afternoon.

—Some of the Atlanta boys are attending the Nashville trotting races, which are going on this week.

—The meeting of the Georgia dental society has adjourned and the members have returned home.

—The Savannah and Tybee island excursion from Atlanta will pull out between the 1st and the 10th of June.

—The 4th of July comes on Sunday, so the 5th will have to be made to answer all purposes for which the 4th is intended.

—Iron castings are to be put at the entrances of the Markham, and the building is to be improved in appearance in many other respects.

—The handsome piece of silver service won by the Macon firemen at Rome, has been presented by the company to Mayor Huff, of Macon.

—The Washington Guards, one of the best and most thoroughly organized colored military companies of Atlanta, will excurt to Louville May 24th.

—Messrs. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar: Three bottles of your Brewer's Lung Restorer relieved me entirely of hemorrhage of the lungs, and I am in better health than I ever was in my life. Mrs. E. G. Avant, Macon, Ga. may14—d2t fri sat

—The Rome Tribune offers an amendment to the proposition of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION to have the Cincinnati convention, which meets June 23d, excurt to Atlanta after adjournment and have a grand democratic demonstration in the heart of the solid south. The amendment is that, after doing up Atlanta, the excursion go on to Rome, where at that time there will be a grand military encampment, in which about twenty companies will take part. The amendment we accept with pleasure. If Rome and Atlanta pull together in this affair a grand success may be achieved. No doubt all of the railroads running into Atlanta and Rome will give such inducements that will bring together 20,000 people at each place.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. D. Stewart, of Griffin, is in the city.

—W. W. Padgett, of Boston, is visiting Atlanta.

—R. J. Larcombe, of Savannah, is visiting the city.

—Martin V. Calvin, of Augusta, is visiting Atlanta.

—W. Bailey Thomas, of Athens, is visiting the city.

—M. L. Johnson, of Cartersville, is visiting the city.

—Thomas Camp and wife, of Covington, are in the city.

—Robert Hester, of Elberton, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—J. R. Ester, of Gainesville, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—J. W. Park, of Greenville, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—A. G. P. Dodge, of St. Simon's Island, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—N. L. Hutchins and T. E. Hayes, of Lawrenceville, are visiting Atlanta.

—Mrs. Davison, of this city, is visiting the family of Dr. Griffin, in Cartersville.

—George A. Mercer and John M. Garrard, of Savannah, are in the city attending the supreme court.

—Countess Fourmi: A large delegation of pretty girls from Georgia watched the proceedings of the Southern Baptist convention at Lexington.

—Dr. Horace Hackett has permanently located at the Central hotel, Charlotte, N. C. He writes that he is much pleased with Charlotte. We congratulate that place on his accession as a citizen.

No carpet cleaner can be found equal to a Mother-proof Carpet Lining. Sold by only the Atlanta Agents of Cotton and Flax Co. The American Carpet Lining Co., New York and Boston. Sold by all Carpet Dealers. may15 dlt

IN THE GRAVE,

AND SHE SO YOUNG AND FAIR.

The Mournful Procession That Led to the Cemetery Yesterday—The Impressive Services at the Church—Heartfelt Tokens of Grief —Mrs. Hammond's Burial.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, the funeral services over the remains of Miss Maggie Chapman were conducted in the First Methodist church. Early in the afternoon streams of people from all parts of the city began flowing in the direction of the church, and long before the time appointed for the opening of the mournful exercises the capacious building was crowded to its utmost capacity.

So vast was the throng that hundreds of people, unable to procure seats, turned reluctantly away.

The occasion was certainly a great public demonstration of that strong, deep and wide-spread feeling which, since the sad tragic occurrences of last Wednesday, has taken firm hold upon this community.

The funeral services were in the highest degree impressive. They were opened by the choir, whose exquisite chanting of "Blest are the Dead who Die in the Lord," broke with strange sweetness the solemn stillness, which, like a vast pall, hung over the deeply sorrowing congregation. Rev. C. A. Evans, the pastor, then arose and in his own beautiful way read the burial service of the church. This was followed by the singing of that grand hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The Rev. Mr. Evans then delivered a most beautiful and effecting discourse, in which he alluded in the tenderest and most delicate manner to the peculiarly distressing circumstances attending the tragic taking off of the deceased, and the profound sorrow which it had stirred in the public mind as well as in the hearts of those who were near and dear. He dwelt with the deepest emotion upon the harrowing fact that she, the only child, should be thus suddenly cut down in the bloom of her young womanhood—her father far away—her mother's great grief made greater because of his absence. And then he told of how she prayed to see him once more if it was the Lord's will that she should do so—of how sweet was her resignation as she spoke of having placed her whole trust in her Savior and would lean upon Him as she walked through the valley of the shadow of death. The speaker was so profoundly moved that at times it was difficult for him to proceed, and the hearts of the congregation were melted. Men, women and children wept as if their hearts would break, many being so overwhelmed that they gave vent to their grief in sobs and moans. Among these was the Sunday school class of the dead girl, whose grief was uncontrollable and found expression in bitter weeping. We have never seen any public assembly so powerfully affected.

After the sermon, the pastor offered up one of the most fervent prayers which ever fell from human lips—a prayer so full of sweet sympathy and rich consolation for the crushed mother and friends of the departed.

The pastor then said that at the request of the mother of the deceased the choir would sing "The Home of the Soul," which they did most touchingly. This concluded the services at the church, and the congregation sadly dispersed.

The funeral procession was one of the longest which has ever moved through the streets of Atlanta, and attracted the attention of thousands of people who thronged the windows and doors and sidewalks along the route to gaze with melancholy interest as it passed.

The exercises at the cemetery were brief and intensely solemn and very beautiful.

The Rev. Mr. Evans read a selection from Revelations, after which he repeated most impressively the Lord's prayer, and then pronounced the benediction. The casket, covered with a profusion of the rarest flowers, fresh from the hands of loving friends, was lowered into the vault of Mr. L. P. Grant, where it will remain until removed to Columbus. Just after the door of the vault had been closed a touchingly beautiful incident occurred.

A large number of the ladies and gentlemen who had taken part in the spectacular play of "Paradise and the Peri" visited the enclosure, and having formed a circle about the door of the vault, stood silently weeping, while one of their number laid a large cross of lovely white flowers in the center of the door, while others placed smaller crosses of exquisite beauty upon each corner.

The funeral of Mrs. Walter Hammond will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from St. Luke's church, corner Walton and Spring streets. Bishop Beckwith will conduct the services.

We are happy to state that Misses Ellis, Bellamy and Mayrant are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. They suffer much pain but are free from dangerous symptoms. All three are steadily improving.

Doctor and Mrs. Bellamy request us to return their sincere thanks to Drs. Westmoreland and Jervey for kind attention, and to the host of friends who have offered their sympathy and aid.

BOB IVEY JUMPED.

Three Shots Fired, and but Little Damage Done.

Last night the police arrested Bob Ivey, who is charged with having attempted to kill a negro by shooting at him with a pistol. The shooting took place on Broad street near the corner of Mitchell. We learn that Ivey fired three shots at the negro, but did not succeed in hitting him. A CONSTITUTION reporter called upon Mr. Ivey whom he found locked up in a cell at the station-house, for the purpose of learning the cause of the shooting.

Mr. Ivey failed to give the reporter any satisfaction with reference to the cause of the shooting, stating that he remembered very little about the affair. He could not state who the negro was. He also failed to remember why he had fired at him three different times.

Mr. Ivey will probably remember all of the details of the shooting when the case comes up in court.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. HUGH BUCHANAN, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with Hon. Hugh Buchanan, judge of the Coweta circuit, on the bench, and during the session, which lasted all day, transacted the following business:

James M. Low vs. Western and Atlantic Railroad Company. Suit for damages. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $200, with costs of suit.

W. H. Venable, transferee, vs. John R. Wallace, defendant; Freeman, claimant. In this case T. P. Westmorland, who was appointed judge pro hac vice to try the case, was excused from serving on account of his having to leave the city.

Rebecca H. Renard vs. Jos. F. Renard. Libel for divorce. First verdict rendered, granting total divorce.

Harrison Westmoreland vs. Western and Atlantic Railroad. Suit for damages. Ordered that the defendant recover of the plaintiff the costs.

T. P. Westmoreland was commissioned a notary public.

Atlanta Street Railroad Company vs. The City of Atlanta. Motion for a new trial overruled.

Carter vs. Hill. Motion to set aside verdict granted.

The following cases are on the.

COURT CALENDAR:

McDaniel vs. City of Atlanta.
Kent vs. Harville.
Douglass vs. Atlanta Street Railroad Company.
Lane vs. Harville.
Lipes vs. Bonner, claimant.
Ball vs. Powers.
Harrison vs. Bank State of Georgia.
Pacetti vs. English et al.
Holley vs. Atlanta Street Railroad Company.
Elliott vs. Elliott.
Elliott, Guardian vs. Elliott.
Coursey vs. Elliott.
Elliott vs. Elliott.

Summoned to Answer.

Yesterday morning, in the superior court of Fulton county, James D Collins, through his attorneys, Milledge & Haygood, filed a writ of quia times to require C. R. Culbertson to appear in court and to show cause why a mortgage containing certain titles of all the property in Fulton county, Judge Hillyer granted the writ, and ordered the sheriff to require Mr. Culbertson to give a bond of $5,000 to appear in court Monday morning next and produce the books.

THE RED MEN.

The Annual Meeting of the Great Council of Georgia Yesterday.

The annual meeting of the great council of the independent order of Red Men of the state of Georgia was held in the hall over the hook and ladder truck house in this city on Tuesday night. The meeting was presided over by Grand Sachem, H. P. Haney. All of the tribes of the state were well represented. Reports were read from the officers and representatives who were present, showing the order in this state to be in a most encouraging condition. Much good of a benevolent character has been accomplished. The following list shows the grand officers elected for the ensuing year:

Thomas J. Buchanan, Great Sachem of the state of Georgia.
O. L. Hart, Prophet.
George W. Jones, Senior Sagemore.
A. A. Manning, Junior Sagemore.
Jacob Emmel, Chief of R.
J. L. Hardin, K. of W.

Representatives to the great council of the United States, Thomas J. Buchanan for the long term, and George H. Debil for the short term. The next session of the great council of the United States, will be held at Boston, Massachusetts, in September next.

Last night at the lodge, the newly elected officers were properly installed, and the meeting adjourned.

THE JESUP CASE.

The Hearing Postponed Until June 15th.

Yesterday was the day set apart for the hearing of the arguments upon the injunction sued out by Morris K. Jesup against the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad and the railroad commission of the state of Georgia. The argument was to proceed before Judge Woods of the United States court. It was expected that Justice Bradley, of the supreme court, would be present, but he failed to put in his appearance.

On the motion of Attorney-General Ely, for the state, the hearing was postponed to June 15, to enable counsel representing the state to fully prepare for the contest which is involved in the case.

This continues the injunction, so far as the Savannah, Florida and Western road is concerned, but in the meantime they are liable for any penalties they may incur pending the suit, provided judgment goes against them.

Justice Bradley will be present in June, and the case will then be finally disposed of.

Colonel E. W. Cole.

The paragraph from the Chattanooga Times, in reference to Colonel Cole has some basis. It is rumored that a tender to Colonel Cole of the presidency of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and vice-president of the Memphis and Charleston, or probably the presidency of both lines, has been discussed by their managers, but it is not known whether Colonel Cole would accept these positions if offered.

Opera House.

There was a small audience present last night to witness an excellent play well produced.

THE COPPERS CASE

Decided in Favor of the Catholic Church.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The supreme court general term rendered a decision to-day in the case of the relatives of Dennis Coppers, deceased, against the trustees of St. Patrick's cathedral in which the former sought to compel the latter to allow the burial of Mr. Coppers in the church cemetery notwithstanding the fact that the deceased was a Protestant and Freemason. The court holds that the Catholic church has a right to use a denominational cemetery and has power to make such rules and by-laws as will reserve it for the sole use of those in its fold.

The Temperance People.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the national temperance society and publication house was held here to-day, the Hon. W. E. Dodge presiding. The annual report was read and showed the prosperous condition of the society and the increased efficiency of its work. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge was elected president. Among the vice-presidents were George R. Wetmore, D. D., North Carolina; Hon. R. B. Vance, North Carolina; B. D. Townsend, South Carolina; Rev. Wm. Howell Taylor, Florida; and Thomas H. Jones, Louisiana.

The Woman's national temperance union held its anniversary to-day at Broadway tabernacle. The annual report showed that the national union embraced over 1,150 unions throughout the United States, with a membership of more than 30,000. Fifty-eight thousand children were pledged to total abstinence, and 134 reading-rooms and friendly inns were under the direction of the union. An address on the educational phase of temperance work was delivered by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston.

Commerce Desired.

HAVANA, May 14.—The desire for a commercial treaty between Cuba and the United States, is daily becoming more pronounced. The president of the board of commerce, issued a circular advising the merchants to use all means at their disposal to promote a conclusion of the treaty. The Triunfo, in an editorial, seeks to show that the Cuban conservative members in the cortes are yielding against their own will. A solution of the question of commercial reform for Cuba, is only possible in a liberal spirit.

An Editorial Muss.

RICHMOND, May 14.—The jury in the case of Colonel Joe R. Popham, editor of the Southern Intelligencer, on trial in the hustings court for the shooting of his business manager, R. G. Agee, rendered a verdict of guilty of unlawful shooting, and fixing his punishment at thirty days in jail and a fine of $30. A motion to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial was overruled.

An Attachment Issued.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Judge Lawrence, to-day, on application of Receiver Cutting of the defunct bankers' and brokers' association, issued an attachment against John Bonner, the fugitive president of the association. The receiver has begun suit to recover $484,608, money of the corporation which Bonner is said to have misapplied.

An Appeal for Aid.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 14.—Governor Hoyt has sent a circular telegram to the mayors of all the cities of this state, informing them that the town of Milton has been almost entirely destroyed by fire, and that three thousand people are left homeless and destitute, and suggesting that meetings be called everywhere if aid of the suffering people.

Mt. Vernon Association.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies association have made the following appointments to fill the vacancies in the board of vice regents: Miss Longfellow, vice regent for Massachusetts; Mrs. Robert Campbell, vice regent for Missouri; Mrs. T. C. Richardson, vice regent for Louisiana.

The Rechabites.

PETERSBURG, VA., May 14.—The hightent of the independent order of Rechabites of North America, which have been in annual session here for several days past, has adjourned to meet at Wheeling, W. Va., on the fourth Tuesday in May, 1881. J. B. Morche, of Washington, was re-elected high chief ruler.

Invading the Utes.

DENVER, COL., May 14.—A powerful secret organization has been formed here for the purpose of invading the Ute reservation, without waiting for congressional action. They intend to go through Gunnison and Eagle River counties to the Rio Grande, and will fight the Utes if necessary.

The Whittaker Inquiry.

WEST POINT, May 14.—Expert Gaylor testified to-day that he had found in one set of papers handed him resemblances far more numerous and striking than in the other set, and they are so numerous and striking that they have produced in his mind positive conviction that the writer of that set was the writer of the note of warning.

A Sudden Death.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—Hon. Sanford E. Church, chief-justice of the New York court of appeals, died suddenly at his residence here at 4 o'clock this afternoon of apoplexy.

Powder Mill Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, PA., May 14.—The Meyong powder mill, near Ashland, exploded this morning, killing Elwood Bausman, and injuring five others. The mill is in flames.

—W. H. Brotherton's beautiful new dry goods store is crowded from early morn until late at night, with eager purchasers. His immense stock has been purchased for the summer of the year, and his fall purchases of his goods, could not be selected to suit and are now arriving. He is closing out his entire stock of winter goods at a sacrifice, and is selling all of his spring goods at prices which defy competition. Ladies, gents, boys and girls will receive bargains at this popular house.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Gents' Shoes, Ladies' Shoes, Misses' Shoes, Boys' Shoes,
CHILDREN'S SHOES!

We have the largest stock of all the latest styles and best makes ever shown in Atlanta. None but best makes. Don't fail to examine our stock. We can suit you in style and guarantee the quality.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED MAY 6, 1880.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief-Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Martin J. Crawford, Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Cox vs. The State. Mandamus, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

1. The general rule is that when the refusal of a new trial in a criminal case has been affirmed by this court, no second bill of exceptions can be allowed. The only exception to this general rule is such "an extraordinary motion or case" as is specified in 3721 of the code.

2. The extraordinary motions or cases contemplated by the statute are such as do not ordinarily occur in the transaction of human affairs, as when a man has been convicted of murder, and it afterwards appears that the supposed deceased is still alive, or where one is convicted on the testimony of a witness who is subsequently found guilty of perjury in giving that testimony, or where there has been some providential cause, and cases of like character. Whilst the newly discovered testimony now brought to the attention of this court, discloses some facts not in evidence before, yet, in its general character and bearing, it is merely cumulative to the case heretofore presented, and would scarcely have produced a different result on the ordinary motion for new trial, much less can it give to this proceeding the peculiar characteristic of being "an extraordinary motion."

Mandamus refused.

D. P. Hill & Son; Gartrell & Wright; D. F. & W. R. Hammond; Candler & Thomson; R. S. Jefferies; J. A. Billups; W. R. Hodgson; L. J. Glenn & Son, for plaintiff in error.

B. H. Hill, Jr., solicitor-general; Hopkins & Glenn; Pat Calhoun; H. D. D. Twiggs; Hulsey & McAfee; Sam Hall, for the state. Western and Atlantic Railroad Company vs. Steadly. Certiorari, from Catoosa.

WARNER, C. J.

1. After proof that a cow had been killed by a railroad train, the presumption of negligence arose against the company, and in the absence of sufficient evidence to rebut such presumption, a verdict for the plaintiff was right.

2. That one of the jurors who tried a case in a justice's court was a salesman, and that his name was not on the jury list or in the jury box, is not good ground for sustaining a certiorari to the finding in that court.

Judgment affirmed.

W. H. Payne; Johnson & McCamy, for plaintiff in error.

J. C. Clements; I. B. Shumate, for defendant.

Burke vs. Burke. Covenant, from Whitfield

WARNER, C. J.

A conveyance of one's interest in certain land, "said interest containing eighty-three and one third acres, more or less," with a general warranty of title against the claims of all persons, includes in itself covenants of right to sell, of quiet enjoyment, and of freedom from incumbrances. Code 2703.

Judgment affirmed.

Shumate & Williamson; D. A. Walker, for plaintiff in error.

W. K. Moore, by brief, for defendant.

Prater vs. Cox et al. Ejectment, from Whitfield.

WARNER, C. J.

1. Actual notice to an agent of any matter connected with his agency is also actual notice to his principal, and is not merely constructive notice to the latter.

2. Section 3383 of the Code, which provides that "when any person has bona fide and for a valuable consideration purchased" realty, and has been in possession four years, the same shall be discharged from the lien of any judgment against his vendor, does not protect one who purchases with notice that the property is subject to the lien of a judgment at the time of the purchase.

Judgment reversed.

Shumate & Williamson, for plaintiff in error.

Johnson & McCamy, for defendant.

Crawford, J., concurred.

Jackson, J., dissented.

Felker vs. Calhoun, Executor. Case, from Catoosa.

JACKSON, J.

Calhoun purchased mill property, the dam attached to which is alleged to have caused damage by flooding land above it. No request was made for him to lower the dam. He leased to Chase, who repaired the dam, and the land was flooded. There was evidence on which the jury could properly find that Calhoun did not increase the capacity of the dam while he was in possession.

Held, that on a suit against both, a verdict in favor of Calhoun was right.

Judgment affirmed.

A. T. Hackett; R. J. McCamy, for plaintiff in error.

W. K. Moore; W. H. Payne; T. R. Jones, for defendant.

Bones vs. Printup Bros. & Co. Claim, from Floyd.

JACKSON, J.

1. In a claim case, if the claimant contends that he had possession of the property at the date of the levy, and that point is in issue, the plaintiff in fi. fa. is entitled to open and conclude.

2. Construing the entire charge together, the court committed no error which would necessitate a new trial.

3. The verdict is not contrary to evidence.

Judgment affirmed.

J. Branham; C. D. Forsyth, for plaintiff in error.

Dabney & Fouche; D. S. Printup, for defendants.

Lanier vs. Cox et. al. Appeal, from Whitfield.

JACKSON, J.

1. Where a borrower, in 1876, received from a lender $150, but gave notes for $172 with 12 per cent interest, this was in effect a reservation of more than legal interest, and wrought a forfeiture under the act of 1875.

2. Under the usury act of 1875, the penalty for taking more than legal interest was a forfeiture of the interest and the excess of interest. If it had already been paid, it could be recovered by suit, or by way of set-off against a suit for the principal, within the time allowed by that act. But in either event—whether payment had been made or not—only interest (both legal and usurious) was forfeited, and the lender had the right to recover the principal actually loaned.

3 In this case the jury found for the plaintiff; the court granted a new trial unless he would write off not only the interest (both legal and usurious), but also a part of the principal. The judgment is affirmed with directions that the verdict stand if the plaintiff will write off all but the principal.

Judgment affirmed with directions.

T. R. Jones, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Glenn; J. I. Shumate, for defendants.

Ford vs. Kennedy. Complaint, from Floyd.

JACKSON, J.

1. Where suit was brought against defendants as partners, and one having died, it proceeded against the other as surviving partner, the plaintiff was not competent to testify, concerning transactions between himself and the deceased in the absence of the survivor. If the interrogatories of the defendant were in court, the attention of the presiding judge should have been called to the fact.

2. The mere belief of a witness as to facts not in his knowledge is inadmissible.

3. Where one is not a partner, or by responsible, the saying of one who is alleged to be a partner, and who is dead, is inadmissible to prove that another, who, it is alleged, is a partner, was in fact such.

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

7. Where suit was brought on an open account, to which the statute of limitations was pleaded, and certain items were relied on to take the whole account from under the bar, they must not only be pleaded but also proved.

8. It was not error for the court to refuse to charge this admissions, when clearly proved, become evidence of a high character. The jury should determine the weight to be given to evidence. "All admissions should be scanned with care."—Code 3792.

9 The verdict is not contrary to law or evidence.

Judgment affirmed.

D. A. Walker; I. E. Shumate, for plaintiff in error.

R. J. McCamy, for defendant.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad vs. Saw. ell. Case, from Whitfield.

CRAWFORD, J.

1. If the tort for which damages are claimed be felonious, the plaintiff must allege and prove a prosecution therefor, or a valid excuse for a failure to prosecute. Such prosecution may be before suit brought or the time of the commencement of suit, or contemporaneously therewith, which means pendente lite.

2 In such a case it was not error to instruct the jury as to what constituted a felony, and then to submit to them the question as to whether the killing of the deceased was a felony or a misdemeanor. Nor was it error further to charge that a homicide resulting from a collision of trains was prima facie felonious; that the burden was on the plaintiff to remove that presumption by proof before it could be reduced to a misdemeanor, and that if the presumption was not removed, then it must appear that the criminal prosecution had taken place as required by law.

Judgment affirmed.

Johnson & McCamy, for plaintiff in error.

Shumate & Williamson, for defendant.

The Cotton States Life Insurance Company vs. Carter. Complaint, from Whitfield.

CRAWFORD, J.

Whilst it is well settled that all previous negotiations concerning a contract, when the same is agreed upon and concluded, are merged in the written instrument, and that parol proof is inadmissible to add to, vary or take from the writing, yet when an action was brought alleging that there was a contract between the plaintiff and the defendant which the paper should have contained, but did not, and praying that it might be reformed so as to express the real agreement, or if it should be made to appear that none was ever mutually entered into, that then the defendant should be decreed to refund the money which the plaintiff had paid under a mistake as to the existence of a subsisting contract, parol and written testimony covering the negotiations antecedent the writing, was admissible to show what the real agreement was, or that there never was any agreement upon which the minds of the parties met.

Judgment affirmed.

Shumate & Williamson for plaintiff in error.

Johnson & McCarny for defendant.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad vs. Main. Case, from Whitfield.

CRAWFORD, J.

Where the evidence disclosed that the plaintiff's cow was killed between the signal post erected under § 708 of the code and the crossing, it was not error to charge the provisions of that section as to checking the speed of the train, adding thereto that the company would not be liable simply because at the time the injury happened the train might be running in a manner forbidden by law, but the failure to comply with the law must operate as a cause of the injury.

Judgment affirmed.

Johnson & McCamy, for plaintiff in error.

Shumate & Williamson; T. R. Jones, for defendant.

The Georgia Southern Railroad vs. Reeves. Complaint, from Gordon.

CRAWFORD, J.

Where the grantor, in consideration of $25 00, and of the building of the railroad, conveyed to a company, its successors and assigns forever, in fee simple, the right of way through his land, and added in the deed the following words: "It is hereby agreed and understood a depot and station is to be located, and given to said Osborn Reeves, on the land, or strip above conveyed, to be permanently located for the benefit of said Osborne Reeves and his assigns, and to be used for the general purposes of the railroad company," the grantee, by accepting such deed, entered into a covenant to comply with its terms, and this covenant ran with the land and became obligatory upon any second company which became the purchaser, under proper legal direction, of all the rights, privileges, franchises and property of the former.

Judgment affirmed.

Shumate & Williamson, for plaintiff in error.

W. K. Moore, by brief, for defendant.

Trade Relations With Cuba.

HAVANA, May 14.—The desire for a commercial treaty between Cuba and the United States is daily becoming more pronounced. The president of the board of commerce has issued a circular advising merchants to use all means at their disposal to promote the conclusion of a treaty.

Closing Quotation of Stocks and Bonds

HAVANA, May 14.—Spanish gold 230¾@230¾. Exchange declining: on United States sixty day gold 8⅝@8¾; premium on do. short sight 4¼@4¾; premium on London 14¼@14½; premium on Paris 1¼.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Speculation on the stock exchange to-day was irregular and unsettled in early dealings, but later a strong tone prevailed and the best figures of the day were generally current at the close. At the opening the prices advanced ¼ to 2¼ per cent, the latter for Canada Southern, but the market soon became weak and a decline of ¼ to 1⅝ per cent was recorded. During the afternoon a strong buying movement was inaugurated and resulted in an advance of ¼ to 3¼ per cent, the coal stocks, Canada Southern and Pacific Mail, leading the improvement. The advance was well maintained to the close. Transactions aggregated 437,000 shares, including Chesapeake and Ohio 1,000, Erie 119,000, Kansas and Texas 15,000.

Georgia 6's	100	Michigan Central	90
Ga 7's mort's	100	St. Paul	72¾
Georgia do gold	109¼	Preferred	103
Louisiana consols	46¾	Delaware & Lack	77¾
North Carolina	28½	N. Jersey Central	69¾
N. Carolina new	17¾	Ohio & Miss	20¾
Funding	10	Mobile & Ohio	18¾
Special tax	3½	Hannibal & St Joe	26¼
Tennessee	35	Union Pacific	95
Tennessee new	27	Houston & Texas	51
Virginia 6s	21	Pacific Mail	54¾
Virginia new	22	Adams Express	117
Consolidated	50	Wells & Fargo	101
Deferred	10	American	84½
Panania	190	United States	54
Fort Wayne	118	Consolidated coal	32
Chicago & Alton	107½	Quicksilver	9
Illinois	96	Preferred	60
N. Y. Central	125¾	Louisville & Nash	120¾
Erie	34¾	Pittsburg	110¾
Lake Shore	108¾	Chicago & R. I.	119
Illinois Central	109¾	Ex-Reserved	107
N., C. & St. L	69¾	Rock Island	119
Western Union	86¾		

To Missing Kansas.

LONDON, May 14.—In Mincing Lane, during the past week, there has not been much change. Holders of sugar have been firm and successful in obtaining a further advance for spot and c&f. The sale of coffee by the Dutch trading company went off at about 1 per cent below valuation. Good ordinary is quoted at 57s spot and 57s 6d in April. The market here is dull. Large stocks have a depressing influence on prices which have fallen from all except good and fine. There was a steady demand for rice at full.

Grain in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—The trade of Corn Exchange says the grain trade during the last week was in general steady, although only moderately active. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]